THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE).
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1869. NO. 279.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Gents' Fine White and Col'd shirts.

In store and made to order at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market st. A perfect fit always guaranteed. I have just received a new lot of Embroidered Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Collars, Bows of every kind, Socks and Hankerchiefs. Full line of Finishing Goods always on hand.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:30 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad connect at Belleaire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Joseph Meyer & Son,

Undertakers, No. 64 Penn street. Carriages for funerals at $2 00. TFlus

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,

New Brighton, Pa. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. TFlus

A Marked Distinction

Has been made by the medical profession between HOFFS MALT EXTRACT and the innumerable so-called remedies and health preserving preprations of the day. While they uphold and indorse the former, they carefully abstain from noticing the latter, knowing them to be unmitigated humbugs. MWS

Another Elegant Assortment

Of Hamburg Embroideries just received and for sale at very low prices, at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market st.

Interesting to Everybody.

We have established an office and salesroom at No. 17 Fifth avenue, over H. Eaton's trimming store, for the sale of our improved Elliptic Lock Stitch Sewing Machine. We are prepared to demonstrate that the Elliptic is really the best Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is simple in construction, and therefore not liable to get out of order. It is almost noiseless in its movements, works easily, and sews with great rapidity. It will hem, fell, tuck, gather cord, braid and embroider on light or heavy fabrics. It will do as quite as liberal terms as any other machine, and we warrant it for five years. All persons desiring to purchase are cordially invited to visit our rooms, that we may explain the merits of our claims and assertions. Elliptic Sewing Machine Co., No. 17 Fifth avenue. ws

Farm and Steam Ferry.

At Wellsville, Ohio, for sale at a bargain. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hall's residence, Main street, or to Alex. McIlane, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Just Received at Jos. Fleming's.

Five gross Tooth Brushes (imported), warranted to be the finest stock in the city, and to be disposed of at very reasonable rates.

Ladies' White Tucked and Ruffled Skirts

Cheaper than you can make them at Moorhead's, 81 Market st.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClurg & Co.'s Cheap Cash Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

Health.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance against the gift of Almighty HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. And yet how little is it prized, and how easily violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite will gradually destroy the power and activity of the digestive organs. So many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink dissipatedly at late suppers, and retire to bed weary with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid and unrefreshed. There can be no medical remedy that will build and fortify our physical sound drinks into nutriment, but medical science can *assist* nature, when overtaxed this way, and to a great extent correct the effects of disease. In all cases where the stomach is concerned California Herb Bitters. You will find them just the thing—at the same time a most delicious table appetizer. Manufactured by Dierker & Speck, No. 63 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

CINCINNATI.

EXPOSITION OF TEXTILE FABRICS.

List of Premiums Awarded.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—At the Textile Fabric Exposition there have been one hundred and sixty-five exhibitors personally present, distributed as follows: Ohio 54, Illinois 16, South Carolina 8, Alabama 6, Georgia 14, Missouri 1, Tennessee 7, Indiana 17, Kentucky 15, Iowa 2, Mississippi 2, Michigan 1, Wisconsin 2, New Jersey 1, Rhode Island 1, Massachusetts 2, Pennsylvania 11, New York 5. This morning the committees on awarding premiums reported:

On cotton fabrics—36-inch brown cottons, best bale, Pulaski Manufacturing Company, Pulaski, Giles county, Tenn., $50; 7-inch brown cotton, best bale, $50, Pulaski Manufacturing Company; 36-inch medium do. brown cottons, Macon Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., $50; best bale Osnaburg, Prattsville Mills, Prattsville, Ala., $25; best display of fancy Osnaburgs, Sylvan Mills, Shelbyville, Bedford county, Tenn., $25.

Cotton Yarn—Frankfort Cotton Mills, Frankfort, Ky., $25; carpet warp, Gould, Pearce & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, $25.

Cotton Batting—Best bale, Gould, Peace & Co., Cincinnati, $25.

Cotton Wadding—Best bale, Stearns & Foster, Cincinnati, $25.

Two Bushel Grain Bags—Hope Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., $25.

Gin shawls, blankets, woolen yarns, machine stockings, worsted braid, carpets and Balmorals—Shawls, Prairie State Shawl Company, Lacon, Illinois, best display of lay grades all wool long shawls, $25; Badger State shawls, Blake & Co., Racine, Wisconsin, best display of fine wool long shawls, $50; Blankets, London Woolen Factory, London, Ohio, best pair all wool bed blankets, $25; F. R. Nichols & Son, Alton, Madison county, Illinois, best pair cotton warp bed blankets, $25; Peru Woolen Mills, H. C. & F. Stearn & Co., Peru, Indiana, best pair colored all wool bed blankets, $25; Eagle Woolen Phoenix Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Georgia, best pair cotton blankets, $25; E. M. Phoenix & Son, Alton, Illinois, best pair low grade mixed, $25. Woolen Yarns—Richmond Woolen Mills, Richmond, Ind., best sample stocking yarns, $25; Lockland Woolen Mills, Tanjanen & Huber, Lockland, Hamilton county, O., best sample lacy high colored stocking yarns, $25; worsted braid, Cincinnati Worsted Company, best specimen of worsted braid, $25; J. & H. Gin'ge'ss, New Richmond, O., best wool carpet, $25; Hale, Speilbring & Morris, Cincinnati, best specimen of carpet, $25.

Charles and J. D. Cresswell, who left Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, it was supposed, to engage in a duel, met near Edgefield, S. C., Thursday morning, and fought with pistols. The former was instantly killed, and the latter seriously, if not mortally, wounded. The affair was of a private nature, and is alleged to have grown out of family troubles.

Thomas Farrell, a fireman on the steamer Kate Piatt, of Pittsburgh, was drowned at St. Louis on Thursday night.

A Santa Fe dispatch says: A party of miners were attacked by Indians near Sulphur Springs, and their wagons and supplies fell into their hands. A party of miners on an inspecting tour to San Juan county were allowed to pass through the country by the Utah Indians, but they were positively prohibited from locating claims. Large numbers of cattle and sheep have been driven off by the Indians in Arriba county.

Wm. K. Lampshear, stencil cutter, residing at No. 66 Seneca street, Cleveland, suspecting undue intimacy between one of his employees named George Stanley and his wife, who boarded at the same house, went to work early yesterday morning, and returning, found Stanley in bed with his wife. He attacked both with a knife, inflicting a wound in his wife's abdomen which will probably prove fatal, and severely wounding Stanley in the shoulder. Lampshear was arrested.

The receipts at the Land Office at Denver, for July, were $839,788.

A Denver dispatch says: Gen. Palmer, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, left there yesterday afternoon, having completed arrangements for the extension of that road to Denver.

St. Louisians claims that that city will become the chief point for smelting the silver ores of Colorado, and that 1,000 tons of ore will be shipped to that city daily when the railroad is finished, at a saving of thirty dollars per ton on the present mode of transportation. Parties are already preparing to erect smelting works for that treatment of them.

Sing Munn and Choy-Chew, the Chinese merchants now in Chicago, had a reception at the Sherman House Thursday evening, which was very fully attended. They will leave for New York on Monday next.

A young man by the name of Delany, who had gone to Chicago for the purpose of taking holy orders in the Catholic Church, was drowned in the lake opposite that city Thursday night, falling off the dock. He was in the act of capsizing of a boat in which he was taking a bath. Although all efforts were made to save him, he was saved by the efforts of Mr. Edwards, who was near at hand.

Sheriff Gilbert, of Norfolk county, Virginia, of Norfolk, Va., paid a visit to the Taylor farm in that county, for the purpose of serving writs of ejectment on the negro squatters there. They were absent at the time, but coming to the village left the horse and vehicle in the road. They passed through the different streets and avenues, leaving the notices in every house in which they remained, and the buggy were astonished to find the buggy, horse and harness, decorated all over with the notices they had just served. On inquiry into the conduct of the officer, he expressed himself that no attention would be paid to these notices, and that he would not be able to serve them. They offered no violence to the officers, but made manifest their displeasure when organized in that village. Thus the matter stands. The Taylors are supported by the people of the military, and to recover it, is referred to the civil law which is powerless in the premises.

A barber named Wm. Schupkegel, living in Hazleton, Pa., was murdered Tuesday night in a saloon on Wednesday afternoon, by Henry Gaith, a butcher.

John H. Pruet, the ring leader of the Jefferson, Texas, riot, was arrested in New York city Thursday by a detective from the headquarters of Governor Reynolds, who has been on his trail ever since April and, he was committed to Ludlow street jail.

Col. Whitley, of the secret service, on Thursday night made another important arrest of counterfeiters in New York. Suspicions have for a long time been directed against two Frenchmen, Antoine Ametelle and Charles Black, as manufacturing counterfeit money. Last night Col. Whitley, accompanied by a full five-dollar gold pieces and counterfeit twenty-five cent currency notes. The officers took the men into custody, and found in their possession several thousand dollars of counterfeit money as stated, and the prisoners were locked up in charge of by the officers.

The steamer City of Cork, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

Jay Cooke & Co. positively deny that they advanced money on the whisky destroyed by the Internal Revenue.

Over a million dollars worth of last horses have arrived in Buffalo to take part in the trots next week.

The new Minister from Mexico, Mr. Mariscal, and the Mexican Commissioners to the Vienna exhibition, arrived yesterday per steamer Cleopatra from Havana.

It is understood work will commence on the new postoffice in the park, New York, in a few days.

Efforts are being made to organize a People's party in San Francisco, and nominate a ticket for city and county officers. The reform demanded is deemed necessary to take the offices of the city out of the hands of the politicians.

Arizona advices say that since the first of January, in Prime county alone, 1,600 cattle have been stolen by the Indians. During the same time, out of a population of 780 whites the savages have murdered fifty-two, wounded eighteen, and carried off two captives.

The heavy and continued rains are working injury to the crops in Georgia.

The American Dental Association held its final session yesterday. Drs. Bayne, of New York; Hodgkin, of Philadelphia; Crispin, of Chicago; Wetherbee, of Boston, and Thomas, of Detroit were appointed a committee to procure a reduced railway fare to be presented by Dr. J. Allen, of New York; Dr. McClelland, of Louisville, S. B. Palmer, of Syracuse, read papers on medical topics, and Dr. Phipps commending rose pearls as the base mountingfor artificial teeth was read. Dr. Palmer, of Syracuse, read a paper upon the necessity of liberal education.

The Grand Jury of Westchester county, New York, just presented the management of the State prison, and laid blame on the prison association, and this because the influence of that association contributes to a false sympathy on the part of the community, which prudently results in convicts being regarded as objects of sympathy and pity, rather than offenders against the peace and welfare of the community, and this on coming to the knowledge of the convicts as it certainly does, more or less causes a general discontent. The Grand Jury advocated a return to severer methods, and that the pardoning power to ensure the officers of the prison.

The excitement at Albany in regard to the Susquehanna Railroad is intense. A complaint was made yesterday against Messrs. Leonard, Herrick, North and Wilbur, Directors, and Mr. Phelps, Treasurer, charging them with conspiracy to place the road in the control of Jay Gould and his friends, now managing the Erie Railroad, and thus defraud the company out of its property. A denial of charges against President Ramsay. Judge Cute heard an ordered enjoining the above parties from acting as Directors, and President and Treasurer. This resulted in nothing more than a quorum, and though they met they were obliged to adjourn *sine die.*

Eagles, colored, was elected to the Legislature Thursday in Wilmington, by a majority of 800.

Advices from Coyner's Springs, Va., state that corn is suffering terribly from drought along the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. No rain has fallen for eight weeks.

The Newark, N. J., *Courier* says Moses Maybaum, a Jewish dry goods dealer, has assconded, leaving liabilities in the northern of $40,000. It is reported he has gone to Chicago. His store was seized by the sheriff, but some of his creditors had previously taken a large portion of the stock.

The great sale of fine stock of J. H. Pickrell, one of the famous breeders of Illinois, came off at his farm near Bloomington on Wednesday, and was attended by a large numbers of breeders from home and abroad. Large numbers of blooded cattle, horses and sheep and hogs were sold. A fine cattle sold was the famous bull "Sweepstakes," that has scarcely been beaten at exhibitions since he was a suckling, and has taken twenty premiums at fairs. He was bought by W. J. J. Haggerty, of Nashville, Licking county, Ohio, for one hundred and seventy-one dollars, Mr. Pickrell receiving his use until October. Well informed persons at the sale say the prices realized were fifty per cent. higher than the Kentucky sales of this year.

John Roberts, charged with having robbed the United States Express near Quincy, Ill., about six months ago, was arrested in St. Louis yesterday, and taken to Quincy.

The anti-coal monopoly organization held another meeting in Buffalo last evening. Committees were appointed to arrange for an immediate supply of coal, procure a charter for the Citizens' Coal Organization. Resolutions were passed recommending the abolition of the tariff on coal; instructing the Representative of the District to labor for the same; deavors to procure such abolishment in Congress, and denouncing the coal monopoly. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress for the abolition of the duty on foreign coal. A most earnest and determined spirit is manifested to break up the coal monopolies.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 6.—Flour quiet; sales 400 bbls No 1 and 2 extra ground spring at $6 75. Wheat—Chicago spring lower; sales 2,500 bush No 2 Milwaukee at $1 12; 2,500 at $1 13; 5,000 No 2 Chicago at $1 40. Corn quiet and firm; sales 25,000 bush sliced and 5,000 bush vellow on private terms. Oats—Canada western per sample at 59@61 65 offered for No 1 western, and $1 for prime skin dried western; both offers refused. Oats quiet, retailing at 60@66 5. Rye—Canada western at $1 05@1 07. Barley—Nothing doing. Pork firm at $34 for heavy. Lard steady at 19@19½c.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 6, 10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon but a light business was transacted in the market, and prices were without material alteration, No 2 spring wheat closing at $1 11@1 11½ seller the month; $1 09½ seller to the 15th. Corn dull at 92c seller the month; 92@92½c seller last half. In the evening nothing was done, and prices were nominal as above.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Cotton—sales to-day 33 bales; sales of the week 1,000 bales; receipts 67 bales; receipts for the week 1,000 bales; exports for the week to Liverpool 2,000 bales; to Malaga 650 bales; coastwise 1,000 bales; stock 55,000 bales; offerings light; low middling 28½@28½c. Sugar and molasses dull. Coffee dull.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 6.—Wheat steady, rates to-day at 85 @ 95 for Mediterranean; $1 10 for red; $1 05 for amber; $1 20 for white. Flour $7 00@7 50 for best brands.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm at No 1 $1 27@1 27½; No 2 regularly $1 20@1 20½ seller the month. Corn firmer. Oats dull at 62c.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES

Attempt to Blow Up the English Parliament—The Cuban Question—London Star's Remarks on the Seizure of the Spanish Gunboats—Difficulty Between the Sultan and Viceroy—An Amicable Settlement Probable—Duel Near Paris—The Carlists Disbanding.

BY THE FRENCH CABLE.

Napoleon Going to Chalons.

PARIS, August 6.—The Emperor and Empress go to Chalons to-morrow, where they remain until the 21st inst. The Empress will consume about three months in her trip through Turkey and Egypt.

Illness of Marshal Nell.

Marshal Nell is quite ill.

Duel.

Yesterday a duel was fought between Paul Cassagnatic and Gustave Flourens. The latter received four wounds, one of them a severe one.

The Carlists Disbanding.

MADRID, August 6.—Nearly all the Carlist bands have dissolved and disappeared. The Carlists are discouraged, and the movement is considered died out.

An Amicable Settlement.

PARIS, August 6.—The difficulties between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt are in a fair way of settlement. Nearly all the representative powers at Constantinople urged the Sublime Porte to a course of conciliation and moderation.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

A Guy Fawkes Plot.

LONDON, August 6.—At an early hour this morning, during the sessions of the Parliament, a great excitement was caused by an explosion in the building. Search was instituted, and a tin case which had contained powder was found on the terrace. There was much damage was done. No arrests were made. The affair is involved in mystery.

The Cuban Question.

LONDON, August 6.—The course by the American government of the gunboats building for Spain at different points in the United States, has elicited the following from the London *Star*: "Unless Mr. Fish is a Hogan, says the American government having exhibited vigor in favor of Spain by enforcing the neutrality laws, has now proceeded against the Spanish gunboats, equally with the same cause. The writer regards the recognition of Cuba by Peru as ill-advised, though Peru has many grievances and predilections in favor of the Cuban insurgents seem able to hold their own. The whispers of the cession of Cuba to the United States are now louder than ever. Spain would probably welcome the transfer of that island for the past twenty years. Now, that the obstacle of slavery have been removed, if a fair purchase can be effected, there is every prospect of such an arrangement, which will give another state to the Union and remove the great perplexity from the storm of Spanish politics. The *Star* concludes its article as follows: "Under all the circumstances which make it difficult for Europeans to keep hold of their unwilling colonies, we should not be surprising that Cuba is now in Insurrection, Spain will not fortunate if twenty million dollars ever reach Madrid as the price of Cuba.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 6, Evening.—Consols for money 93; for account 93. 5-20 bonds in London 87¾, at Frankfort 86¾. Illinois, 92½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton—Sales of the week 87,000 bales, of which 6,000 were for export, and 10,000 for speculation. Included in the sales, of which 10,000 are American; amount afloat from the United States, 67,000 bales, of which 10,000 are American. The market to-day was neither middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 13d; the sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export. Breadstuffs quiet but firm.

LONDON, August 6.—California white wheat 10s. 8d.; red western No. 2 easier but not lower, at 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. Peas 39s. European corn 29s. 6d. Pork 95s. Bacon 59s. Lard 70s 6d. Cheese unchanged at 63s. Beef 97s.

Spirits petroleum 75d; refined 1s 7d and firm. Tallow 47s. Linseed oil 29s 6d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, August 6.—Tallow 47s 6d. Spirits petroleum 1s 7d.

Petroleum at Antwerp 50 francs.

Cotton at Havre 157 francs, on spot.

TENNESSEE.

Further Election Returns.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—The official vote of Shelby county, with one precinct to hear from, gives Senter 3,662 majority. With the exception of the disturbance at Moscow, where some acts of violence on the part of the negroes occurred in West Tennessee. The Democratic press here, in announcing the victory achieved yesterday, call upon the people of the State to unite in common with their honor of prosperity, and forget the past. The *Avalanche* says it understands some of the carpet baggers are preparing to leave, and that the Democratic party can, and must, maintain peace, read a paper upon the necessity of liberal education.

The Grand Jury of Westchester county, New York, just presented the management of the State prison, and laid blame on the prison association, and this because the influence of that association contributes to a false sympathy on the part of the community, which prudently results in convicts being regarded as objects of sympathy and pity, rather than offenders against the peace and welfare of the community, and this on coming to the knowledge of the convicts as it certainly does, more or less causes a general discontent. The Grand Jury advocated a return to severer methods, and that the pardoning power to ensure the officers of the prison.

The excitement at Albany in regard to the Susquehanna Railroad is intense. A complaint was made yesterday against Messrs. Leonard, Herrick, North and Wilbur, Directors, and Mr. Phelps, Treasurer, charging them with conspiracy to place the road in the control of Jay Gould and his friends, now managing the Erie Railroad, and thus defraud the company out of its property. A denial of charges against President Ramsay. Judge Cute heard an ordered enjoining the above parties from acting as Directors, and President and Treasurer. This resulted in nothing more than a quorum, and though they met they were obliged to adjourn *sine die.*

Eagles, colored, was elected to the Legislature Thursday in Wilmington, by a majority of 800, from the Wilmington, N. C., district.

Advices from Coyner's Springs, Va., state that corn is suffering terribly from drought along the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. No rain has fallen for eight weeks.

The Newark, N. J., *Courier* says Moses Maybaum, a Jewish dry goods dealer, has assconded, leaving liabilities in the northern of $40,000. It is reported he has gone to Chicago. His store was seized by the sheriff, but some of his creditors had previously taken a large portion of the stock.

The great sale of fine stock of J. H. Pickrell, one of the famous breeders of Illinois, came off at his farm near Bloomington on Wednesday, and was attended by a large numbers of breeders from home and abroad. Large numbers of blooded cattle, horses and sheep and hogs were sold. A fine cattle sold was the famous bull "Sweepstakes," that has scarcely been beaten at exhibitions since he was a suckling, and has taken twenty premiums at fairs. He was bought by W. J. J. Haggerty, of Nashville, Licking county, Ohio, for one hundred and seventy-one dollars, Mr. Pickrell receiving his use until October. Well informed persons at the sale say the prices realized were fifty per cent. higher than the Kentucky sales of this year.

John Roberts, charged with having robbed the United States Express near Quincy, Ill., about six months ago, was arrested in St. Louis yesterday, and taken to Quincy.

The anti-coal monopoly organization held another meeting in Buffalo last evening. Committees were appointed to arrange for an immediate supply of coal, procure a charter for the Citizens' Coal Organization. Resolutions were passed recommending the abolition of the tariff on coal; instructing the Representative of the District to labor for the same; deavors to procure such abolishment in Congress, and denouncing the coal monopoly. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress for the abolition of the duty on foreign coal. A most earnest and determined spirit is manifested to break up the coal monopolies.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 6.—Flour quiet; sales 400 bbls No 1 and 2 extra ground spring at $6 75. Wheat—Chicago spring lower; sales 2,500 bush No 2 Milwaukee at $1 12; 2,500 at $1 13; 5,000 No 2 Chicago at $1 40. Corn quiet and firm; sales 25,000 bush sliced and 5,000 bush vellow on private terms. Oats—Canada western per sample at 59@61 65 offered for No 1 western, and $1 for prime skin dried western; both offers refused. Oats quiet, retailing at 60@66 5. Rye—Canada western at $1 05@1 07. Barley—Nothing doing. Pork firm at $34 for heavy. Lard steady at 19@19½c.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 6, 10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon but a light business was transacted in the market, and prices were without material alteration, No 2 spring wheat closing at $1 11@1 11½ seller the month; $1 09½ seller to the 15th. Corn dull at 92c seller the month; 92@92½c seller last half. In the evening nothing was done, and prices were nominal as above.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Cotton—sales to-day 33 bales; sales of the week 1,000 bales; receipts 67 bales; receipts for the week 1,000 bales; exports for the week to Liverpool 2,000 bales; to Malaga 650 bales; coastwise 1,000 bales; stock 55,000 bales; offerings light; low middling 28½@28½c. Sugar and molasses dull. Coffee dull.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 6.—Wheat steady, rates to-day at 85 @ 95 for Mediterranean; $1 10 for red; $1 05 for amber; $1 20 for white. Flour $7 00@7 50 for best brands.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm at No 1 $1 27@1 27½; No 2 regularly $1 20@1 20½ seller the month. Corn firmer. Oats dull at 62c.

THE GREAT WHISKY FIRE.

The Origin, Extent, and Losses Incurred

Grandeur of the Scene—Entire Loss about $3,500,000—Insurance $2,299,000.

The public are already familiar with the fact that the extensive bonded warehouse of Col. Wm. C. Patterson, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, and its contents, twenty-five thousand barrels of whisky, consumed. The building had a front on Front street of three hundred feet and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, and was divided into nine sections, each section being a complete store. The singular incidents attending the breaking out of the conflagration were first noticed shortly before seven o'clock on Wednesday evening. At that time, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Haas, and several other residents in that immediate vicinity were startled by a loud, rumbling noise, like the clamor of many heavy teams over the cobble-stones, coming from the whisky warehouse. The building had been closed, as usual, at five P. M., and left in charge of the fireman, and engineer, and all work suspended. These gentlemen, attracted by the sight of passers-by running in all directions, hastened to Lombard street. They arrived in time to see the gable end of the Lombard street front, extending from Front to Penn, with one mighty surge, crumble into fragments and tumble over into the street. Almost in a moment the upper three stories were a shapeless mass of bricks and mortar. As this wall fell many barrels of whisky, piled up in those upper floors, descended with heavy thuds, striking out again at the surrounding walls, while streams of the liquor flowed from the bung-holes upon and into the debris.

Quiet had scarcely been restored ere a terrible report was heard from the dismantled building, followed instantly by a bodily upheaval of the lower stories yet standing; and scarce had the echoes of the report died out upon the adjacent air, ere the alarm reached the Central Fire Station, at Seventh and Chestnut, seven o'clock, this whole compartment was in a blaze, and the fire was rapidly communicating. Second fire District was speedily on the spot, and A. Hamilton, Esq., Fire Insurance Agent. For ninety minutes it seemed as if the flames could be throttled and extinguished, but then the fiery demon was master of the situation.

THE AWE-INSPIRING SCENE.

As the fire progressed the walls fell one after another, and the hope that it would be stayed proved groundless. The sea of flame lighted up the whole heavens, and drew crowds of tens of thousands to witness the frightful scene. The roaring of the flames, the shouts of the fire engines, the perilous feats of the firemen, and the anxious watching of the crowd, together with the dread that had struck the entire city, rendered the scene before them one indescribable to describe. It was indeed a scene of awful grandeur. The flames shot up seemingly a hundred feet in the compartments yet standing, and the blaze and heat were so intense as to be almost impossible to bear by.

Lurid volumes of smoke of a yellowish-greenish hue covered the neighborhood, and as the flames died down, pillars of brown and cone-like spectrums were shown, bright with all the colors of the rainbow. The flames varied in color, deep blue purple predominating, but they whose fortune, or misfortune, it was to witness it, declared it to be beyond the awfulness of the spectacle. They have the most appalling and terrible, that the many colored flames were less harmless there than the burning up the stomachs of those who worship the god of drink.

The immense light attracted persons from all parts of the city, and the fearful and wonderful way fires reaped a fine harvest in carrying off thousands of dollars worth of property. The streets leading north and south, east and west, were crowded until a late hour, by persons of both sexes and all ages. A noticeable fact was the shyness on the part of the lookers-on to approach within the range of the structure; the various explosions thoroughly frightened them, and the sudden rushes and leaps of the flames would from time to time increase in height the vast mass would sway to and fro, in fear of danger from flying missiles.

THE INSURANCE.

The total insurance on the stock floats up to $2,299,500. The heaviest losses are as follows: Imperial of London, England, $300,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $180,000; Royal, $125,000; Insurance Company of North America, $127,000; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $81,500; Pennsylvania, $80,000; Queen of London, $80,000; Phœnix of Hartford, $80,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $80,000; Home of Baltimore, $80,000. The remainder of the insurance is distributed among several non-eastern companies, and ranges from $5,000 to $50,000.

STATE NEWS.

On Thursday evening the negroes of Bedford and those at the Bedford Springs had a torch-light procession at both places. Appropriate speeches were made by many of the party present, and good orderly conduct and quiet prevailed during the evening, which was very creditable indeed.

The Bedford County Agricultural Society propose to hold an agricultural fair on or about the last week in October next.

The citizens of Tyrone have subscribed eight thousand dollars toward the establishment of water works in that place. Twelve thousand dollars are required.

Philadelphia wants a museum. Peale's Museum on Chestnut street was once a great place of resort, and had it not been destroyed by fire would now be as successful as Barnum's in New York. Philadelphia ought to have such an attraction. It would pay better than another theater.

The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Beaver Baptist Association will be held with the Zion Baptist Church, (Rev. D. L. Crouse, pastor,) North township, Butler county, Pa., on Thursday, 19th inst., and will continue in session over the Sabbath. There will be fifteen churches represented, besides quite a large delegation of ministers and lay members from abroad.

Ex-Sheriff Wm. Snyder, of Fayette county, died in Dunbar township, on the 2d inst., aged seventy-three years. He was a native of the county.

Capt. John McMillan Harper, formerly of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, died at Carmichaels, Greene county, on the 28th ult. His father, Samuel Harper, a soldier of the Revolution, emigrated to Greene county at an early day, where he was for a long time a prominent citizen, and was sheriff of the county shortly after its organization, and died in 1838, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. His mother was a daughter of Rev. John McMillan, the founder of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg—the pioneer college of the Alleghenies.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., the Rt. Rev. Michael Domenec, D.D., Bishop of Pittsburgh—assisted by a number of clergymen—will lay the corner stone of St. Bernard's Church, on the corner of Oak and Mahoning streets, in the borough of Indiana.

The contest for the Democratic county have decided to build a jail combining the advantages of the Center and Butler county jails. The building is to cost $40,000.

The citizens of West Indiana have had a meeting and unanimously agreed to make application to be united to Indiana borough. This will add about a hundred more population to the county seat.

Governor Geary, on Thursday morning, commissioned Joseph Nicely, Esq., Associate Judge of Northumberland county, in place of Judge Beidelpach, deceased.

The strike among the miners in Hyde Park, Luzerne county, has occasioned no little distress among tradesmen as well as upon the strikers themselves. One whose monthly sales were formerly from $8,000 to $10,000, estimates them at only $1,500 during July; at another store, where $5,500 per month was the usual figure, the receipts for July were $2,200. The Co-operative store estimates the July business at $5,700, formerly $8,000 was a fair monthly average. Other branches of trade suffer equally with those named. Nobody seems to enter the jewelry shop; tailors with hands in pockets roam the streets perplexed; carpenters are working little, but future prospects are misty. Even lager beer saloons are sadly attended, and arrests are something of the past.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Fayette county met in convention in Uniontown on Monday, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly—Gen. S. M. Bailey, of Uniontown. Prothonotary—Maj. Clark Breading, of Uniontown. Register and Recorder—James Dawson, Belle-vernon. Treasurer—John A. Wilgus, Bridgeport. Commissioner—John Johnston, Bullskin. Auditor—Pierson Cope, Perry. Poor House Director—Jno. S. Burke, Wharton. Jury Commissioner—H. Patton, Smithfield. Dr. J. S. Vanvorins was nominated for Coroner, and Wm. Parshall, S. Rush and Capt. A. C. Nutt, appointed Senatorial conferees.

The Republican County Committee of Indiana will meet in Indiana on the 16th for the purpose of organizing for the campaign.

Says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*: "Notwithstanding the large supply of coal on hand, and the laborers working without an increase of pay, the coal operators, of whom Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate, is the *twenty million* millionaire, have advanced the price of coal since the first day of August one dollar per ton. The laborers and working men will therefore have to pay from that day forward twenty pounds of hay, at one-half cent.....10 Nine pounds of sprouts or meal, at two cents...18

Total.....28

and we ask her to produce from it ten quarts of nice milk, worth, at six and a half cents, some sixty or sixty-five cents. Now, the cow does not wish to have the milk taken from her calf, to lick it and play with it, and then to be under at her own sweet will among the clover and blue grass. But she foregoes her own wishes, and pleases us; and more than that she does it kindly and serenely. Is she not then a most lovely beast?

Is there any human being who ever does so? Now read on!—*The Milk Makers," in April Galaxy.*

The workmen in overhauling the fort at St. Augustine, Florida, recently, discovered several subterranean cells, each of which contained a human skeleton, supposed to have been victims in irons. It is supposed that these were refractory soldiers, or perhaps prisoners of war, who were incarcerated in those sweat boxes and left there to die hundreds of years ago.

Letters from England go to show that the man killed on the railroad there, and who it is supposed had something to do with the great bank robbery in Brooklyn, had no connection whatever with that affair.

CUBA.

Spanish Account of Operations at Puerto Principe.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Late Havana letters give, from a Spanish standpoint, the rebel assault on Puerto Principe, and its repulse. At latest mail advices the ill fortune of the insurgents continued. The forces of Jordan, Marmol, Salvador and Figueredo had united, and simultaneously the Spanish detachment on the estates La Cruz, Santo Silto, San Jose and Santa Isabel, as also those of the Palma Soriano village, and having been driven back at all points.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 6, 1869.

Boats down to-day: Fleetwood at 8 P. M. Passed up: Ohio No. 4 at 2 P. M. River falling; weather clear and pleasant. H.

A Lovely Beast.

A vague idea seems to prevail with some that a good cow makes her milk in some mysterious way, drawing it from the depths of her mental consciousness, rather than from the food which she puts into her machine. Some farmers seem to act upon this theory and thus take pains *not* to supply their cows with plenty of food and comfortable lodging. These best sliced farmers have their reward; their cows look meanly, feel meanly, and give as little milk as possible. These men take no prizes at agricultural fairs, and they are those who go to the poor house. Others who are apt to be slow about paying up their grocers' bills. There are a number of them about the country, but we trust the last will soon go out.

A good cow deserves a better man than that. A good cow does her utmost to minister to our pleasure and profit, and she needs kind words and good treatment. Remember that, after a sort, she is violating her nature to please us. The natural cow would be unfit to suckle the young for a few months, and then runs dry without any assistance. Under the very best of circumstances which make it difficult for Europeans to keep hold of their unwilling colonies, we should not be surprising that Cuba is now in Insurrection, Spain will not fortunate if twenty million dollars ever reach Madrid as the price of Cuba.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 6, Evening.—Consols for money 93; for account 93. 5-20 bonds in London 87¾, at Frankfort 86¾. Illinois, 92½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton—Sales of the week 87,000 bales, of which 6,000 were for export, and 10,000 for speculation. Included in the sales, of which 10,000 are American; amount afloat from the United States, 67,000 bales, of which 10,000 are American. The market to-day was neither middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 13d; the sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export. Breadstuffs quiet but firm.

LONDON, August 6.—California white wheat 10s. 8d.; red western No. 2 easier but not lower, at 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. Peas 39s. European corn 29s. 6d. Pork 95s. Bacon 59s. Lard 70s 6d. Cheese unchanged at 63s. Beef 97s.

Spirits petroleum 75d; refined 1s 7d and firm. Tallow 47s. Linseed oil 29s 6d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, August 6.—Tallow 47s 6d. Spirits petroleum 1s 7d.

Petroleum at Antwerp 50 francs.

Cotton at Havre 157 francs, on spot.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement—Literary Society Reunions—Dr. McCosh's Address.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 4, 1869.

The interest thickens to-day. The fresh arrivals have been large from all directions. It

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

It is reported that at a recent meeting of the old Board of Trustees of Jefferson College, twelve of the twenty one members being present, it was resolved to employ counsel and apply for an injunction against the present Board of Trustees of the united Washington and Jefferson Colleges, to restrain them from removing any part of the property of Jefferson College to the borough of Washington. It is alleged, we understand, that the Trustees of the united colleges have not complied with all of the requirements in the act authorizing the union of the colleges.

NO ONE, we conclude, doubted that SENTER for Governor and a sympathising Legislature, would be elected in Tennessee. The majority does not much matter. It will be large enough, somewhere between twenty-five and *fifty* thousand. We shall not undertake to fathom the mysteries of Tennessee politics. If it is said that ANDREW JOHNSON and "unrepentant rebels" rejoice over STOKES's defeat and SENTER's election, we have it to say that BROWNLOW, and many others like him, supported SENTER, while HORACE MAYNARD, and others like him, stood aloof from the contest. Which was the better Republican, STOKES or SENTER, was a matter of dispute between those gentlemen and their friends all through the canvass. The administration has the earnest support of both factions. How much reason the ANDREW JOHNSON people had for desiring SENTER's success will be determined by what will follow.

THE Temperance movement has taken shape in Philadelphia by the nomination of an independent city and county ticket; but the Convention enlarged its platform so as to cover the question of reforming abuses in the municipal government, and in the management of the political parties. We look upon these movements, independent of old party lines, as being in the nature of a protest against the corruption that has crept into the local politics of the great cities. It is possible that they may not achieve much good directly for the temperance cause or that of political reform, but still they will act as a standing menace to all political conventions, and in this way intimidate them into pursuing a line of conduct that will eventuate in nominations fit to be made. Otherwise the probability of defeat will encounter all bad selections for local offices, and that is precisely what is wanted, whether it springs from the temperance party, or any other party.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* rebukes "Mr. ASA PACKER, of Pennsylvania, the Democratic candidate for Governor," for promising "the cautious and sparing use of the power to pardon offenders." Says that organ of the Democracy:

> The 'cautious' may be right. But the phrase 'sparing' is a mistake. It is the duty of the Governor to be extremely liberal in his commutation and abatement of sentences. Any pledge in advance to be sparing discredits himself, and is an injury to the public."

The *Enquirer* evidently has a keen appreciation of what may become a Democratic Governor's duty towards those faithful members of the party to whom community, through the courts, are so unjust as to furnish them lodging, subsistence and employment in the Penitentiaries and other similar institutions. What "Mr. ASA PACKER" doubtless intended for a good stroke is likely to prove an injury to his prospects with the rank and file of his party, who expect a liberal, not a "sparing" use of the pardoning power.

THE *Post* ridicules Mr. BOUTWELL for having paid off, last month, between seven and eight millions of dollars of the public debt, as "like a man boasting of having 'paid nine dollars on account of a debt of 'three thousand." The *Post* should not despise the duty of small things. A man who pays nine dollars on a debt of three thousand at least shows the disposition to pay, and by this means maintains or enlarges his credit. If he paid nothing, but simply renewed his notes, and talked repudiation, it is hardly likely the sheriff's officers would be after whatever of the debtor's property they could lay hands on. In the light of the PENDLETON theory advocated by the *Post*, and contemptuously rejected by its State Convention, Secretary BOUTWELL's eight million achievement in thirty days, does not amount to very much. "Young Greenbacks" would have done as much by a few additional turns of his bank note presses, but Secretary BOUTWELL's reduction is the result of such an old fashioned virtue as retrenchment in the public service. It is naturally distasteful to advocates of the PENDLETON doctrine, who would swamp the financial and commercial interests of the country, by flooding them with promises to pay, and calling that paying off the debt.

THE PARK QUESTION.

We await anxiously from the public-spirited gentlemen who have the matter in charge, some sort of an official statement as to their project for providing a Park for the people of Pittsburgh. It is folly to suppose that the people will blindly indorse by their votes an indefinite something, which has not been worked out into a tangible and well considered plan even in the minds of those who have manifested the greatest interest in its success. The people of the city, we believe, are solicitous that this great undertaking should be pushed forward, but they ask the privilege to vote understandingly. The day fixed by Councils for taking a vote on the question is now only three weeks distant, and we should have the details very soon, or the election will have to be postponed, unless the advocates of a Park are willing to encounter a negative vote at a very early stage in the movement. This delay is a positive injury in another respect: it enables sundry carping gentlemen, of a class entirely too strong for the prosperity of the city, to fill the public mind with indefinite hints of private speculation being at the foundation of the proposition. Of course we do not deem there is any truth in this, so far as the gentlemen are concerned who have been mainly instrumental in bringing the question before the public. The opposition to a park takes this form because no other is tenable or effective, but it owes its origin mainly to a chronic dread of improvement and advancement. Our local growlers measure every thing by the standard of whether it pays in dollars and cents, and are invariably found to be the grumblers at all propositions for mitigating the unsightly character of our city—alleviating its inconveniences to rich and poor, or promoting the general healthfulness. Just now they are harping about "rings" to render the park question an odious one, and if a free gift will be made to the city of grounds for the purpose, they will be sure to discover something to hitch a growl upon. We have more than our fair proportion of this kind of people in Pittsburgh. It is to render futile their opposition that we suggest that this park question shall be thoroughly presented to the public at once, so that it can be well understood before the people are called upon to vote park or no park.

ILL-TIMED MOVEMENT.

The temperance men who met last week, nominated Mr. ISAIAH DICKEY for Commissioner, and adjourned, evinced about the wisdom of reformers in general. Be it known that we would not be understood as imputing to them other than the best of motives. With them we sincerely wish that the sluices of drunkenness might be stopped. With them, we believe that our license system is badly administered, and that herein is the seat of much of the difficulty. And here we call on our temperance friends to witness, that at the proper time, when effort would have told practicably and effectively, we did our best to rouse them to action. The necessity for a change in the Commissioner to be chosen was pointed out. The old Commissioner was set aside by the Republican party, in whose hands, by reason of the vast Republican majority, the matter rests. It was when the delegates to the Republican Convention were chosen, that those desiring a reform should have shown themselves. We doubt not that more than four-fifths of all such are Republicans. They certainly had a duty to perform then. If they failed to perform it, they can scarcely ask others to assist them in a futile attempt to make amends now. Strongly as we desire to see matters reformed, we have no faith in this third party movement. The tendency is to bind those denominated "liquor men" together, while temperance men cannot be concentrated; and even if they could, we are not so certain that they would constitute more than a minority. Experience has taught us that reforms of this character must be worked out, if at all, through one or other of the political parties. It is through them that public sentiment must find expression, except, perhaps, at long intervals and at periods of unusual excitement, which, great as is the desire for reform, does not now exist. Were Mr. DICKEY on the Republican ticket, he would receive our support and that of the party, as will Mr. BOURWICK, the Republican nominee. We are not aware that those who have brought out Mr. DICKEY made a serious attempt to get him or anybody nominated in the Republican convention, which would have been far more practicable than the present third party enterprise. Having omitted this opportunity, and failed to respond to a call which was backed by a good prospect, we cannot see that temperance men can do better than vote according to their party predilections. There is not the faintest prospect that the Democratic convention will bring forward a candidate that can for a moment compete with Mr. Bourwick for their votes. If they did, such a candidate would lose the bulk of the Democratic vote.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS AND RAILWAYS.

It is possible that, if the English Government, following the example of Belgium and Switzerland, shall make Government telegraphing a success, it will be tried in the United States. Last winter bills looking to this result were introduced in Congress, but the project will not meet with much favor in this country until it has been more thoroughly discussed, and the public get the details of any plan that is proposed to be carried out. In England under the government system of telegraphing, there is to be a uniform rate of twenty word for a shilling over the Kingdom, but this is too high, and it is claimed a sixpence would be an ample figure. In the small states of the continent where the government owns the telegraph lines the rate is five pence, or about fifteen cents for the same number of words. This cheap rate is made to pay, notwithstanding the post-office machinery in the conduct of the telegraphic bureau; with girls and women for operators it is worked with great economy, and with very small addition to the cost of the present postal establishment. This is the plan that is to be put in operation in England, and the success that may attend it there will largely influence action on the subject in the United States.

The adoption of this idea of government telegraphing in Great Britain, has originated a notion on the part of some acute Britishers that would be laughable, were it not for the fact that no progressive principle is laughable these days. We do not know how soon it may become an accomplished fact. Following up the movement placing the telegraph lines under official control, it is gravely suggested in England that the government buy up all the railroads, and place them under one uniform and economical management with a great reduction of fares. An English gentleman has written a pamphlet to prove that a uniform race of one shilling for any distance beyond the present lower rates would pay; that is, up to a certain point, passengers could be carried for less rates than a shilling—but all distances over, say twenty miles, let there be a uniform rate of a shilling. Let a man put a shilling stamp on his hat at London and go to Edinburgh, if he likes, like a letter with its penny stamp. It would save a world of trouble. A man would only have to keep his pocket full of stamps and circulate. The inside upright pipes full of passengers going everywhere. We do not see that this comical idea would be impracticable in England, with its dense population and limited number of miles of railroad. But in this country, with our fifty thousand miles of railroad, it would be different, and a public man who would suggest it would be considered a fair candidate for an insane asylum. The best features of our American railroad system result from competition, and what is wanted is not a uniform control of the roads, government or otherwise, but something to check the tendency of our great lines to consolidate their interests, by the well understood purpose of plucking the public. Competition at present is about our only reliance for the protection of life and property on railroads, and for the maintenance of reasonable freight and passenger charges. As it disappears we are entirely at the mercy of the great monopolies.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS ABLAZE.

Vermont—the most conservative and steadfast State in the Union—takes the initiative in seriously proposing to amend its State Constitution so as to permit women to vote. The Council of Censors, a body chosen to consider amendments to the Constitution, has voted to recommend to the Constitutional Convention to meet in February next, the adoption of such an amendment to the organic law. This is the greatest triumph yet achieved by the advocates of female suffrage. Vermont is a State not much given to change unless there exists good reason for it. The only political one of importance within the past thirty-five years has been the transfer of its impregnable Whig majority to the Republican party, without damage to the dominant party or benefit to the opposition. When such a State moves, MRS. STANTON may congratulate herself on seeing the beginning of the end. The Censors, whose affirmative action on the question is so noticeable, are described as being straight-forward, practical men, and not sentimentalists or dreamers, in the common acceptation of the term. They are substantial and prominent men in the State, and have all seen something of public life. All are by profession lawyers, and actively engaged in politics—one a Democrat and the other two Republicans. Their report on the subject deals largely with the writings of HENRY WARD BEECHER, MILL, CURTIS, and other noted advocates of the rights of the sex. The censors assert that the "self-evident" propositions of the Declaration of Independence apply to man and woman alike, and that the great charter must be interpreted in this way, and on this base their argument. This extract presents in compact form the strong points of the report:

> Our present political institutions were formed and shaped with a view to their influence upon the institutions of doors; and women remained the humble slaves at home. The social revolution has been immense. Now woman sits by the side of man, is his companion and equal in the amusements, and in all his labors, studies, pursuits and interests, save the one of governing the country. And it is time that she should be his associate in this. The position of women in regard to the common schools of the State is the most absurd and unjust that can be imagined. She must always be the chief instructor of the young in point of time and influence. She is their best teacher at home and in school. And her share in this ever-expanding work is becoming vaster every day. Such as mother, sister, teacher, has an intelligence, a comprehension of the educational needs of youth, and an interest in their development, far in advance of the other sex. She can organize, control, and teach the most difficult school in the State yet she has no vote in the select on of the teachers, the building, arrangement and equipment of school houses, neither in the method and extent of instruction. She can pay her share of the expenses of school, but can have no legal voice in their management. She can teach, but she can have no vote in determining what shall be taught. She is the very corner-stone of institutions which she has no legal vote in shaping. Suffrage alone can carry woman's equal right and privilege into the district school. And there she is to have the open, avowed, and public responsibility and co-operation—always safer than direct influence—always more honest and efficient than a kitchen cabinet.

Finally, the Vermont Censors urge, there is no use of opposition. That women will vote is just as certain as that the cause of truth must ever triumph. Therefore, they would glory in seeing Vermont, first of all lands in according to woman her equal rights before the law, and invest her with their only safeguard, the right of suffrage. As a conquest over wrong and error, it will only rank second to the abolition of slavery.

THE Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee will meet at the Court House this morning at eleven o'clock, when a full attendance of members is desired.

IT is suspected that the report that offers have been made for the purchase of Cuba contains but a grain of truth, and small at that. Just at present it suits the purpose of certain persons and papers to manufacture for a market Cuban reports, and the public should be on their guard.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "We never knew the prosecution of newspaper publishers for libel so brisk as it has been in the last year. But this is the first time we have found out of probably forty cases, a single one in which the prosecutor did not have to pay the costs."

IT seems to be settled that John Chinaman and his sister make good servants—a fact that causes thousands of households to long for them. Those who have hired them declare that they can be brought to almost any point of perfection and punctuality, while they are economical from the beginning. Let them come, say we all!

THOSE papers which delight in commenting on Gen. Grant, with a view of prejudicing the public mind against him, and which, in this spirit, seized on the statement that, on the occasion of his recent visit to Bricksburg, near Long Branch, he was presented with fifty acres of land, would have told the whole truth if they had only added that the gift was "delicately and respectfully declined."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

MID-DAY IN SUMMER.
[From Chambers's Journal.]

Lo! lying in the fierce meridian heat,
The beast-more earth looks like a thing that dreams.
The brute-more earth looks like a thing that dreams.
And all o'ers me with supine strangely-sweet.
She slowly in the warm sun's stitches seems.
Crow seek the shelter of the noble wire,
So lazily through the languid noontide air,
So lazily through the languid noontide air,
A cow flies from the sun's hot glare,
Already bored and the white highway that runs along
Chalks out the wide inland. Not a bird makes choice
The distant-cry, the fragment of a song,
To warble even the lowest tiller at all nine,
But for the endless drowsiness of the heat,
Murmur like bees content in honeyed hive.

It is related of Muravieff, the famous Russian General, that once when in command of a camp, having discovered an alarming diminution in his candles, and having detected thirteen Cossacks in the act of stealing them, he adopted a novel method of curing their thieving propensity. At nightfall the Cossacks were ranged in front of the General's tent, stripped stark naked, compelled to stand erect with their heads thrown back, and obliged to use their mouths for candlesticks. By the glare of the lighted candles so held the General and his staff indulged in their grog, and the whole army were permitted to see the lamentable sight and chaff the poor candlesticks.

The President's pardon of James Carr has been reported. He was convicted last January in the United States District Court in New York City, of having in his possession counterfeit national currency with intent to pass the same, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor. The grounds of the pardon were that the previous character of the convict was good, that the jury recommended him to mercy, and that the District Attorney entertained doubts of his guilt and recommended that he be pardoned.

Ingenious smugglers have been in the habit of adding at Aspinwall to the goods sent by steamer from California across the isthmus other merchandise, which has been claimed at New York as a part of the through shipments, and thus has been admitted without the payment of the proper duties. A system of cordage and seals will probably be adopted so as to distinguish actual through shipments and prevent any addition being made to them while in transit.

Mr. Smalley writes to the *Tribune*: "Americans who have a taste for English books will like to hear that Messrs. Macmillan are going to sell their own publications in New York. An agent goes out in to-day's steamer, taking with him a full collection of the books issued by this house, and will open a store. I suppose our great bookwholesalers like most Englishmen consider that to be the only street in New York City."

It is said that a much smaller number of New Yorkers went out of town this year than usual, and thus the suburban boarding houses are languishing for inmates. Hard times furnish the explanation for this absence of the accustomed begins into the rural regions. Money is scarce, and those who have hitherto been accustomed to spend the hot weather away from the city, are now compelled to remain at home. One encounters evidence of the financial depression prevailing, on every hand.

There is to be a grand Methodist camp meeting of the Western States held some eight miles southwest of Kansas City, Mo., commencing on the 12th of August. The mammoth tents recently defeated in Chicago is to be used, and preparations are being made for a large gathering.

A New Blast Heating Apparatus.

Homer Hamilton, Esq., of Cleveland, has invented a new blast heating apparatus, which, if it performs all that is claimed for it, will prove valuable to furnace owners. The apparatus consists, first, of eight or ten large pipes, divided by means of a horizontal or inclined partition into two chambers, of which the upper one opens at one end and the lower at another. Upon each of these base pipes are eight upright pipes, communicating with each chamber of the base pipe, and closed at the top. Inside of each of the upright pipes is a smaller tube, opening at one end into the lower chamber of the base pipe, and at the other into a chamber at the upper part of the outer upright pipes. The object of the invention is to construct a simple and effective device for heating the air that is carried into a blast furnance, an i consists in the above arrangement of pipes, so that the air will be exposed in thin sheets to heated surfaces, and expansion and contraction will not injure the apparatus. Its operation will be as follows: The burning gases will surround the upright and base pipes, and will heat their surfaces. The air is forced into the lower compartment of the base pipes, thence it passes up into the inner tubes, to the upper part of the upright pipes, which are rounded, enlarged and deepened at the end for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of air from the inner tubes to the outside upright pipes, and to avoid friction. The air then passes down the upright pipes outside the liner, exposed in a thin sheet to the heated pipe, and again transmitted to the upper compartment of the base pipe. It then goes to the blast furnace, or to another heating apparatus of similar construction. It must be understood that, for a blast furnace of usual size a series of eight or ten base pipes with their uprights and inner tubes, should be provided in order to have a sufficient heating surface. The pipes all support themselves, and cannot strain any supporting frame or other machinery. For that reason a much greater degree of heat can be obtained—a very desirable thing in blast furnace economy. The points of the invention are: First. The arrangement of base pipes and uprights so that the air to be heated will pass from one compartment of the base pipes through all the verticals into the other compartment. Second. The rounded enlargement on the upper end of each upright pipe, to prevent friction of the air. Third. The construction of the apparatus so that the air is exposed to the heated surface of the outer upright pipe in thin sheets, and is therefore uniformly heated.

One signal advantage arising from immigration is its contribution to national wealth. Statistics show that foreigners generally bring with them a little hoard of money, averaging in amount not less than $98 in coin each person. It is estimated that the aliens who have been added to our population, from 1790 to 1860, have brought into the country an aggregate of capital, as a permanent contribution to our national wealth, exceeding $400,000,000 gold value. Then, if we reckon the entire annual production of the United States in 1860 at the extremely low estimate of $2,000,000,000, which is, according to some authorities, only two-thirds of the reality, and apportion it equally among the whole number of inhabitants in that year, it will be found that each individual contributed at the rate of twenty cents for each working day in the twelve months, making $60 for the complete period. This would give a grand total of $872,807,716 45 produced by immigrants and their descendants, developing the startling fact that considerable more than one-fifth of the yearly increment of the resources of the United States, since the last census enumeration, has been created by the element of our population derived from immigration. When it is further considered how vast must have been the augmentation of powers and materials from the same sources since 1790, then alone can we hope to obtain any adequate conception of the wonderful momentum imparted to our national progress by the influx of foreigners.

They talk about the tyranny of Lopez, but that of the Emperor of Brazil exceeds it. In order to obtain a majority for the Emperor in a new parliament, men of doubtful, and, in some cases, even of infamous character, were installed in office. Among those who were made magistrates was one man who had murdered his sister's husband in her arms; another who had been tried for two murders; a third, an agent of police, who had caused the massacre of Carmo; and a fourth, whom the chief of police had in a public report, in September, 1859, designated as a murderer. Numerous assassinations, were perpetrated by military detachments or by the police sent officially for the purpose, on fraudulent or vindictive complaints being lodged by the voter's enemies. Two such atrocious cases are recorded by one of the Senators (life members of the Upper House). In the first, the soldiers entered a house where the wife was very ill, searched her bed in pretense of seeing whether any reputable man was concealed there, and terrified her so that she became delirious and died, leaving a young family; her husband, in order to save her from these horrors, offered himself as a prisoner, but the ruffians only laughed at him. In the second, the police surrounded the coffee estate of a planter who was absent, arrested his laborers, whipped his female slaves, searched the house, and threatened his wife with a caning.

A JAPANESE lady is described as follows by a writer who had a recent opportunity of being there to see: "You meet the Grecian—no *fig-ance*—benders on every street, and they evidently have full claim to the origin of that beautiful figure. And to let you understand you a Japanese lady, one of those whose form our American belies have recently been copying. She has long, black hair, straight and coarse, dressed with an enormous puff upon the crown of her head. They shave the eyebrows, and then pencil them, because they can make a very much more elegant curve with a bit of charcoal than nature can with hair. They paint and powder the face; they dye the teeth jet black, and then, in order to have them fully seen, insert some bits of wood or ivory between the jaws and the lips, in order to keep the latter separate. They wear the 'Japanese bend;' their shoes are made like mittens—that is, they have a separate apartment for the great toe, and put the others into the same; quietness and they wear French heels—that is, they have two wooden supports to the shoe, close together, about the middle of the foot, which correspond to the heel as worn in these days by American ladies. And they quite resemble their American cousins in the grace and ease with which they manage the 'bend' and the 'heel.'"

The natural bathing facilities at the Californian geysers make the locality one of the most popular resorts on the Pacific coast. The ordinary bathing establishment is a feature in its way. It is primitive in its construction, being built of rough boards, and portions of it covered with gunny sacks, yet contains natural steam, hot water and cold water baths. The room is directly over a volume of steam, which rises from the earth and fills the room, so that upon first entering it the heat and steam are almost unbearable; but in a few seconds they become quite comfortable, and in a short time are like luxurious. The bather having steamed himself sufficiently, two steps bring him beneath a stream of hot water, which pours through the roof in a continual volume, about of just bearable heat. Having steamed and boiled, the bather steps a few feet and plunges into the running brook, which is waist deep with pure water, cool and fresh from the mountains above. The effect of this course of bathing is to leave the bather refreshed and invigorated in a wonderful degree. Separate establishments are erected for ladies, and with the same facilities.

The window glass blowers in Philadelphia decided to submit to a reduction of wages in the coming season, provided their employers paid the "tending boys." These attendants, of whom each glassblower has one, have heretofore been paid by the glassblowers, and last season received $60 a month. By agreeing to a reduction of wages, and at the same time shifting the payment of these tending boys to their employers, the glassblowers will virtually be asking for an increase of about eight per cent. in their wages. We understand that the window glass manufacturers will not agree to the proposals of the glassblowers, as they say the market for domestic glass is so dull that they cannot afford to pay increased wages. The demand, if made, will therefore be declined, the manufacturers having determined to resume work only upon the same basis and at the same wages as last season. The manufacture of glass usually commences in the latter part of August, and the window glassblowers during last season averaged $125 wages per month over the $90 they paid their tending boys.

KANSAS AND COLORADO.

Peculiarities of the Country—Unreliability of Lately Published Maps—Atmospheric Conditions—Hot Wind.

III

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WALLACE, KANSAS, July 18, 1869.

The late floods have been such an embargo on communication with the East that for a time I had to forego writing to you. Meanwhile short tours together amounting to several hundred miles over the plains of Kansas and Colorado, with a division of the Kansas Pacific Railroad engineers, have given me opportunity for leisurely and somewhat thorough observation of the peculiarities of the country, the more so from my duties being in part to map and make notes of the topography of the routes surveyed or newly passed over in going from place to place. Government surveys not being extended so far as this. The latest published maps are very unreliable and so indeterminate that even the western boundary of Kansas is generally placed several miles too far east, leaving a strip of debatable ground on which the sparse population of ranchemen do not know whether they belong to the State or the Territory. But that which most misleads is the utter want of courses of the plains are laid down as rivers or creeks of width proportionate to their great length, whereas during almost the whole year there is no flow of water in their channels, or no more than would be afforded by a single spring in Pennsylvania. Thus Saline river, after a course of two hundred miles, may generally be crossed on a step, and some of the rivers of the plains would not be supposed by a newcomer to be channels of streams at all, so little trace is left by the great volume of water that sometimes rushes through them for a few hours, not long enough to root up or drown the grass which grows in the little valley.

Such are the sudden floods which have lately devastated the valleys of Central Kansas; but there they are exceptional, here they are the usual mode of discharge for the greater part of the rainfall of the plains, which, for the year at least, is not much less than we have in the East. Still the plains are commonly dry as they are represented to be, principally from two causes; one of which is the hardness and impermeability of the soil, causing rain to run off as from a roof; in the sudden floods of which I have spoken; the other is the almost constant dry wind of the prairies, by which the remaining surface water is quickly evaporated, and the soil left almost as dry and harder than before. Dry as it is, however, it supports a universal growth of buffalo grass, interlaced with cactus and thistles, and herds of domestic animals can be pastured there, as well as the millions of buffalo which are now disappearing before the advance of civilization.

Having in this letter touched upon the atmospheric conditions of this region, let me conclude it by describing two characteristic storms which we have just had: Yesterday afternoon, with but a few minutes' warning, a tornado struck our camp, bringing with it torrents of rain, which continued nearly two hours, and for nearly half an hour was accompanied by hail of one inch in diameter and less, in quantities several times greater than I had ever seen. Our camp was soon covered with surface water several inches deep, flowing in all directions from the Smoky Hill river, which, from a stream that would not fill a street gutter, rose while the storm lasted to the volume of the Allegheny at Pittsburg.

About a week before we had at Cheyenne Wells, Colorado, one of the hot winds which frequently occur on the plains. The accounts I have read of the Simoom of the Sahara and other deserts, would be but slight exaggerations, if applied to the hot winds of the plains. Soon after noon the wind, which was blowing from the south-west, began to be mixed with sudden puffs of hot air as from the mouth of a furnace. These increased, and the wind increased to a gale, while a steady, hot, suffocating blast left no endurable breathing space except a somewhat cooler stratum close to the ground, or under such shelter as would retain the coolness of the night. All day long it was hot. Doors and windows are closed, and in our camp the tents were made as light as possible, and all threw themselves upon the ground within, which, though far from being cool, for it had absorbed and was heated to blackness in the shade. Closing the front of the tent, and drawing down both curtains, I lay in the leeward end, and for two hours enjoyed, or suffered, a natural Turkish bath. Some of our men who were away from camp obtained some respite from their discomfort by thrusting their heads into wagon-bodies, which grew here to half a rod in height. These winds are as dry as they are hot. This was well illustrated by the cracking of an already very dry table which I used for drawing, and the loosening of the tires and other parts of wagons. There is nothing injurious to health in these winds. Indeed the total dryness of the air on the plains seems to quicken physiological processes, and to induce the highest degree of health and vigor.

C. * * * * *

RAMIE.

The New Textile Material.

Thomas R. Ayres, Esq., of this city, has received from A. B. Bacon, of New Orleans, some specimens of the prepared fibre of Ramie, and three specimens of manufactured articles of this material, which he will place on view at the Exposition of textile fabrics. Ramie is a native of Japan, and is a variety of a plant of which another variety is known as "Chinese grass. The first specimen was introduced into Louisiana in 1867 by D. Benito Roezl, a Spaniard, since which time it has been successfully grown in nurseries in that State, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas. The fiber resembles in appearance what is commonly called raw silk. Its tensile capability or fine division the fiber surpasses flax. When prepared it is purely white. The articles sent by Mr. Bacon are two handkerchiefs woven in England, and one piece of cloth woven in China, and made into a shirt which was brought to New Orleans by the British Consul.

The shirting cloth resembles fine linen, except that the threads are even. The handkerchiefs resemble fine linen cambric, except that the threads are even, and that these, as well as the shirting cloth, have a silky gloss. The specimen of fiber prepared in England bears a close resemblance to silk. The specimen of that prepared in Louisiana by the Roezl machine, though very long in fiber and having the natural gloss, is not sufficiently prepared for fine articles. But in this state, as grown and prepared in Mexico by Mr. Roezl in 1865, it brought 60 cents a pound in London; and this year it sold in the same market for $1 per pound. Mr. Bacon says: "The Ramie plant, introduced here in 1867, has been quite extensively propagated, but has not as yet been sufficiently so increased as to be cultivated for sale. Mr. Roezl has so far been employed only to plant, or has been increased for future production in fiber. I know one man who has twelve acres and another is said to have much more. * * * The Ramie is certain to take a place with, if not second to no other product of the soil. There can be no doubt of its strength, lustre or fineness. It is more easily cleaned of hemp, and actually grows from the stubble from year to year."

Mr. Bacon is Chairman of the section of agriculture of the New York Academy of Sciences. He states that he has no pecuniary interest in the plant, but believes that it must be one of the leading staples of the country.

The seed does not germinate readily, but the plant is easily propagated by root cuttings, layers, and by cuttings of the stalk at the plant stage. It is very vigorous in growth; and in latitudes where the ground does not freeze to a greater depth than a foot, is perennial. The fiber is like that of hemp, in the inner bark of the stalk, and is therefore less liable to be destroyed by worms than cotton, and besides is as hardy as the cotton plant. The fiber of the stalk may be cut several times in a season, according to latitude, in Southern Mexico as many as five times. The fiber can be prepared for market within twenty-four hours after the stalks are cut. It will probably produce regularly as much as cotton does in the South, and by cuttings of the stalk at the plant stage. It is very vigorous in growth; and in latitudes where the ground does not freeze to a greater depth than a foot, is perennial. The fiber is like that of hemp, in the inner bark of the stalk, and is therefore less liable to be destroyed by worms than cotton, and besides is as hardy as the cotton plant. The fiber of the stalk may be cut several times in a season, according to latitude, in Southern Mexico as many as five times. The fiber can be prepared for market within twenty-four hours after the stalks are cut. It will probably produce regularly as much as cotton does in the South, and by cuttings of the stalk at the plant stage will clean 100 pounds a day. There is room for improved machines.

These representations show that Ramie will be a formidable rival for the kingdom hitherto held by cotton, being produced with more certainty and less labor, and our country being well adapted to its cultivation as far north as the utmost limit reached by cotton, and perhaps further, and it having the qualities to enter into all the uses of cotton, and into fabrics of greater fineness and elegance. It is supposed that this forms the chief material of the China and Japan silks imported into this country. It resembles silk so much that it would be difficult to detect a mixture in silk goods.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

ROMANISM IN AMERICA.

Is it Increasing or Decreasing.

Though the Catholic Church in this country is increasing in numbers and in wealth, its increase is not relatively so great as that of other churches, and is in fact mainly owing to immigration. And even this supply from that source is rapidly falling off, as statistics show, the Protestant immigration into the country far outnumbers the Catholic. The *Universe*, the leading Romanist organ, admits this fact in the following article:

> It is perhaps quite legitimate to boast with easy self-satisfaction of the growth of the church in America. But for our part we doubt it. They would doubt it in Rome if they knew the real figures. The Catholics in America is, in truth, a sad church. It is all, as a priest said the other day, number, a section from the feeding side of Ireland, and it is not able to retain what it gets. Look! in one city alone it loses, at a single stroke, twenty thousand souls! Who, in presence of such a dreadful truth, can say that the church here gains more than it loses—that it even preserves its natural increase? For the twenty thousand in one city alone, does it gain twenty thousand throughout the whole remainder of the country? Ah, no! no! no!
>
> Had the poor parents of these twenty thousand children remained at home in Ireland, there had been no loss to the faith, because though they had died early, leaving no hope for their children, vagrancy in Ireland does not entail the loss of faith. Such is the holy character of the Irish country, that the love of faith is always aglow in it. And New York is not the only city across the church has in America. Philadelphia is not much less populous than New York. How many children are lost to the faith in this honest Quaker city every year? Count up our great cities. There are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Charleston, Washington, etc., and to these may be added an immense number of very populous minor places. Taking the figures of New York to be correct, and the authority that gives them is reliable, it is a certain fact that not less than two hundred thousand baptized Irish Catholic children are lost every year to the faith in America.
>
> How true the great Archbishop Kendrick was when he maintained that the church here is constantly losing more than it gains! What does it gain? Emigrants, nothing but emigrants. What does it lose? It loses every year two hundred thousand of the children of these same poor emigrants. What can be more unfortunate or degenerate than that? Two hundred thousand Irish children—the best Catholic stock in the world—lost every year! Talk of your converts, your growth of liberty towards Catholicity! Well may American Protestants be liberal to the Catholic church, when the latter loses every year, for their advantage, two hundred thousand! these figures are much too low of the best Catholic stock that ever received baptism.

Nothing is more out of place, more unnatural or more heartless than the loud boast made for the Catholic church here.

THERE has been a great awakening of the Japanese mind within the past ten years. Then steam navigation was unknown among them; now there is scarcely a prince in the islands who is not the owner of more than a steamships. They are mostly of a very inferior class, sold to Japanese by Americans and Englishmen because they could not sell any one else with them; some of them, however, are first-class sea-going steamers. At Nagasaki the Japanese government has extensive works for repairing these steamers and for the construction of engines and boilers. These works were built for the government by foreigners, and for a time was in charge of foreign workmen; but now the natives have become educated in these matters, and the works are under native control entirely, there being no foreigners employed there.

THE DAVIS DYNASTY.

Pollard's History of the War—His Gossip About Southern Leaders.

[From the New York Post.]

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES. By Mr. Edward A. Pollard, late of Richmond, Va., has written a large octavo volume, entitled "Life of Jefferson Davis, with a Secret History of the Southern Confederacy, gathered 'Behind the Scenes in Richmond,' containing curious and extraordinary information of the principal Southern characters in the late war." Here are some of his judgments:

Jefferson Davis "was as wax in the hands of his wife," and removed the most important officer in his government "because he had presumed to criticise Mrs. Davis's figure." He "was pleased with the veriest Jacks in office, and would take tribute to his vanity in the smallest coin;" he was "the easy prey of the most unworthy adventurers who understood the approaches to his favor" (pages 157, 158.) He stooped to "dishonest afterthought, a shallow and miserable subterfuge," to excuse his bad administration (page 181.) His conduct towards Johnston "inflicted upon him (Davis) an indelible disgrace." (page 205.) He was "a ruler whose private obstacles were superior to all considerations of public interest; a nervous, ill-tempered person, making his government a fretful distribution of his personal likes and dislikes, (page 206.) Mr. Pollard insists constantly that the reason Davis did not retaliate upon the Union prisoners was because he was afraid he would suffer for it if the rebellion should fail.

Nor does the "Presidentess," as he oddly calls Mrs. Davis, fare better with this historian. Mrs. Davis was "excessively coarse and physical in her person," Its natural defects "had been regulated neither by the grace of manners nor the chances of conversation. Mrs. Davis was a brawny, able-bodied woman. * * * Her complexion was tawny, even to the point of mulattoism, a woman loud and coarse in her manners;" not such a one as Mr. Davis would naturally like, "although she might well have conquered the sultan's heart such a creature by the force of her character," (pages 154-155.)

The Confederate Congress comes next in the order of criticism. It was "a peculiar stock of shame, one of the weakest and most inane bodies that ever met." "a mere servile appendage to an autocracy the most supreme of modern times," (page 165.) It gave "in the person of its own members an exhibition of the most arrant cowardice and the meanest selfishness, an exhibition almost incredible and unparalleled," (page 205.) "Practically expired a legislative body remarkable in the annals of the world for its weakness and ignorance, whose only was a constant degradation of the Confederate name," (page 457.)

Mr. Memminger, Mr. Davis's Secretary of the Treasury, "knew even less of these matters than himself, coupled with him in ignorance," and the two made up their financial together of "grotesque and absurb fancies" (page 174.) Other members of the Cabinet are as well spoken of as this one. Davis's right hand man in Missouri was General Winder, of Maryland; "a name," as he, in this case justly says, "that thousands of living persons recall with horror." This "cruel jailor of the Confederacy" was near sixty years of age; his hair was white and tufty, and "at a distance he had a patriarchal appearance. But his face was a picture of cruelty—a study for an artist; a harsh, dry face, cruel eyes, not muddy, but from temper, but with a clear, cold light in it, like a fiend, poisonous mouth, on which a smile seemed mockery," (page 218.) He was "corrupt, avaricious, treacherous, yet had absolute power over Richmond for years (page 205.)

But the enemies of Mr. Davis do not seem to please Mr. Pollard any better than his friends. Governor Joseph Brown, of Georgia, "was the coarse, obese Prince of Southern demagogues" (page 282.) * * * He had been a Sandhill Cracker in South Carolina and became a noisy, cunning and false politician afterward (page 216).

Foote and Boyce, the two members of the Richmond Congress, who insisted on an aggressive conduct of the war were "either miserable time servers, or deep and infamous conspirators" (page 286).

In this ocean of abuse it would be strange, indeed, if the nation did not get a share; and, accordingly, we find every vile epithet which the passions of the war suggested to the denunciators of the North tried on. The Southern people, "here reapplied, in cold blood and upon "historical" grounds, to the conduct of the war for the Union. "The North became insolent and malicious as it gained successes." "It had practiced outrages and was in the savage disposition from the beginning of the war, but when assured of victory it took especial pleasure in war that the North had suffered;" its "atrocities" form a "dense, disfiguring chapter of horrors" (p. 396). Sheridan "fled with Satanic speed," "and appeared to envy him for the popularity of the ruffian and the facilities for his sage wailing of women and children, the starvation and homelessness of families, the 'completed desolation' of whole districts, for this pleasing picture to millions in the North, who regarded it as a sign of their power and token of their triumph, who had their vanity pleased or their hate gratified by it" (p. 402). "A passion appears to have seized the whole people of the North to crowd the last period of the war with malevolent measures, and to disgrace it with scenes of savage warfare" (p. 403). This is what Mr. Pollard calls history.

Perhaps the most interesting point which Mr. Pollard's book really contributes to prove is that the whole civil war was the work of a few conspirators, who established a despotism at the beginning. That the Southern people, during the latter part of the struggle were thoroughly broken down in spirit, "demoralized," Mr. Pollard constantly insists; and on this point, at least, he is in accordance with reason. A curious incident proving this is related by him as having occurred at Greensboro', North Carolina, in 1865. Lee had surrendered, Jefferson Davis and his family in flight, had come to

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 1-33.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 6, 1869.

The efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury, writes the New York *Tribune*, to reduce the debt meet the general approval of the country. It seems to us that our capitalists and bankers could second Mr. Boutwell, and at the same time do a wise thing for themselves and our industrial interests. Government bonds rule at a high figure now, because, among other reasons, the men who control money desire to make Mr. Boutwell pay as largely as possible. Instead of being one of the best securities for investment at their present price, there are others that seem nearly or quite as good and far more profitable. A 5-20 bond for $5,000 at 120 would cost $6,000. The interest on this in currency would be $465, or 6½ per centum in currency. As the bonds increase in value, of course this rate of interest decreases. Now, with the necessity for money to develop internal improvements and industries, it seems to us the part of wisdom for those who hold governments to take advantage of the increase in their current value to make other investments of a more profitable character. We have in our advertising columns several good seven per cent. gold bearing loans which seem nearly as secure as the governments. There is hardly a better security than a first mortgage upon a well managed railway. Let us take for example the case of the Kansas Pacific Railway. Here is a loan running thirty years, and paying seven per cent. in gold. A $5,000 bond will cost, at the selling rate, $5,700. With gold at 133, the interest would be $398 in currency—a fraction less than ten per cent.; a difference of more than three per cent. in favor of the road. The whole thing might be summed up in a tabular form, thus:

	Am't.	Selling ppd.	Cost.	Gold Currency Interest.	Interest.
Five-twenty	$5,000	120	$6,000	$300	$405 00
Kansas Pacific	5,000	80	4,000	350	455 00
Difference			$1,200	$50	$ 50 00

In fact, the purchaser could buy a $6,000 bond at 80, for a less figure than the cost of a 5-20 $5,000 bond, and make $185 68 profit, or an increase of 45 per cent. upon his investment.

It seems to us, in these figures, that if p ople want to invest money now is the time to sell government bonds and buy some good railroad security like the Kansas Pacific, or the currency is issued to the Union Pacific.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
1881's, '68	123	124⅛	124⅛
1862 5-20's	124⅞	125	125
1864 5-20's	123⅞	123⅝	123⅝
1865 5-20's, old	122⅞	122⅝	122⅝
1865 5-20's, new	122⅞	122⅝	122⅝
1867 5-20's	122⅞	122⅝	122⅝
1868	122	122	122
10-40's	116	116	115⅝
Coupons	136¼	136¼	136¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 5.	Aug. 6.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	133¼	133⅝	⅜	
U. S. 6s, 1881	124½	124⅝	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	125	125		
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	124⅞	124⅞		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	124⅛	124⅛		
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	123⅝	123⅝		
U. S. 10-40s	116	116		
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	122¾	122¾		
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	122¾	122¾		
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	122¾	122¾		

—Railway shares have been firm on the New York ronds and Reading, and active and excited upon the long list of Western shares. The unprecedented rains of June and July in the West gave holders of Western stock much uneasiness, and great fear was expressed that the grain crops would prove a failure. This has given a dull tone to Western stocks, and has caused large speculative sales. The current reports from the grain districts disclose the fact that the wheat crop will be at least equal to last year, and that the corn crop, although seriously damaged in some sections, has made great improvement during the past three weeks, and promises at least a two-third crop, and should the autumn prove mild, a fair average crop will be harvested. Michigan Southern, the Panhandle and Toledo and Wabash were the most active to-day on the list.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennady's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 6, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 30 A M	12 M	1 P M	3 P M	5 P M
New York Central	108	107⅞	108¼	108	108	108⅛
Hudson River		184			183	
Harlem		141			141	
Reading	97⅞	98⅛	97	97	97⅛	
Michigan Central		108			108	
Michigan Southern	108	108⅝	108⅝	109	109	109
Illinois Central		141½			141	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107½	107	107	107	107	107⅛
Fort Wayne	153½	153	153	153	153	153
Chicago and Northwestern	67	67	67	67	67	67
Do preferred	91½	91¾	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Rock Island	109	109	108½	108½	108½	108½
Toledo and Wabash		74			74	
Toledo and Wabash, pref		79			79	
Chicago and Alton		164			164	
St. Paul	83½	83¾			83¾	
St. Paul, preferred		90¾			90¾	90½
Ohio and Mississippi		32½			32½	
Pacific Mail		83⅝			84	
Western Union Telegraph		38¾			38¾	38⅝
Adams Express		59¼			59¼	
Merchants' Union Express		16½			16½	
American M. U. Ex		41			41	41
Wells, Fargo & Co	70	70			70	70
United States Ex	68½	68			68	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	108⅜	108⅛		¼
Hudson River	184	183		1
Harlem	141	141	2	
Reading	97⅝	97⅝		⅛
Mich. Central	108	108		
Mich. Southern	107⅞	109	1⅛	
Illinois Central	141½	141½		
Cleve. and Pitts	107⅞	107⅛		¾
Fort Wayne	153	153		
Chicago and North.	68¼	67¾		½
do preferred	92¾	92¼		¼
Rock Island	108⅝	108½		⅛
Toledo and Wabash	74	74		
Toledo and Wabash, pref	79	79		
Chicago and Alton	164	164		
St. Paul	83¾	83¾		
St. Paul, preferred	90¾	90¾		
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32½		
Pacific Mail	83⅝	84		
Western Union Telegraph	38¾	38¾		
Adams Express	59¼	59¼		
Merchants' Union Express	16½	16½		
American M. U. Express	41	41		
Wells, Fargo & Co	70	70		
United States Express	67½	67½		
Gold	133⅛	133⅝	⅜	

—The St. Louis *Democrat*, of July 28th, says: The Erie Railroad will shortly come into St. Louis on a track of its own, without passing through Cincinnati. So we infer from a statement that J. Gould and his associates will have places in the directory of the Toledo and Wabash Company. It appears probable that another grand consolidation will result, and the roads now building from Akron to Toledo, and from Decatur to St. Louis, will give the combination control of direct routes from New York or Salamanca, Akron, Toledo and Lafayette to Keokuk, Quincy and St. Louis, and from each of these points westward, and to Cincinnati and thence to the southward. The Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, and Ohio and Mississippi are already practically one railroad, and if the consolidation with the Toledo and Wabash is completed, the allies will have four distinct routes to the Mississippi. The Vanderbilt combination includes the Chicago and Northwestern, and it is said that Vanderbilt is making efforts to get control of the Union Pacific from Omaha. On the other hand, the Iowa State line, running West from Keokuk, will probably give to the Toledo and Wabash connection by a very direct route with the Union Pacific, while the same road will have another Western connection via St. Louis and the Missouri Pacific. It is rumored also—whether with truth we do not know—that the Erie is trying to secure consolidation with or control of the Missouri Pacific, thus extending its line still further westward. On the other hand, the opposing combination—embracing the Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis and St. Louis, Chicago and Rock Island, and sundry other roads—already has its direct connection with Omaha, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and its arrangements with the North Missouri and Kansas Pacific give through trains to Sheridan from this city. This consolidation and combination of great railroad lines is progressing with remarkable rapidity, and is one of the most significant events of the age.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, August 6, 1869. }

There have been but few essential changes in our city merchandise markets, since our last report, either in regard to prices or demand for various commodities enumerated below.

The inactivity of midsummer still continues. Flour remains quiet, with light receipts, and only light demand for local consumption; prices are firm at previous quotations. We learn that flour is being shipped over the Connellsville road to this city, a state of things we believe never before known. Dealers in grain in Southern Ohio are shipping wheat to Chicago to be ground into flour. This also is a reversal of things usual. As purchasers are only buying grain with reference to immediate wants, that branch of trade is ruling quiet, in fact, dealers are cautious about investing at current rates. As long as this feeling continues we need expect but little business. Fruit is coming forward freely, and the tendency of prices generally is to a lower level; although peaches were, if anything, scarcer than yesterday, prices did not appreciate. In the provision market to-day trade was only moderate, with a weak feeling and canvassed sugar-cured hams; other articles in this line continue firm. Groceries are quiet, with a firm market for sugars and coffees, and a scarcity of choice grades of the latter. The demand is entirely consumptive in its character. The best grades of butter are in request at full prices, while low grades are as dull as ever. The demand, however, even for choice table, is by no means large. Eggs continue to accumulate, and we reduce our quotations:

APPLES—The supply of green apples continues liberal, with considerable sales at prices ranging from $2 ⅌ bbl to $5 ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER—Packages of choice table are wanted. Lower grades receive but little attention, except on shipment. We quote choice at 27@28c; good roll at 25@26c; packing stock at 22c; 1,000 lbs packed, on wharf, at 23c.

CHEESE—Stock accumulating. Sales of fresh packed at 17c. Considerable shipments eastward to-day.

HOMINY—In fair demand. Blackberries sold at $1 25 ⅌ bucket, and by the case, 60 quart baskets to the case, at $6 00. Peaches were offered at from $2 50@3 25 ⅌ bushel, as to condition.

PEACHES—Receipts continue liberal. Sales at from $1 50@2 00, as to quality.

MELONS—Sales at from $15 00@25 00 ⅌ 100 as to size; citrons, 50 cts@$1 00 ⅌ 100 as to size.

HERBSAW—We quote at 4@4 25 ⅌ lb for prime to choice.

HAVOC—Market quiet, and prices generally firm. The only change we have to note is a weakness in canvassed sugar-cured hams, and the tendency is downward. Sales of canvassed hams at 15½@16c; rib sides 15c; clear sides 13@13½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 23½c; canvassed breasted pork 20c; canvassed dried beef 22c. Lard in tierces 20c, and in buckets 21c. Mess pork ⅌ bbl $34 50.

SEEDS—Timothy may be quoted at $2 45@2 50. In clover and timothy there is nothing doing.

SALT—Sales of 1 bu in the trade at $1 80@1 85, and in jobbing lot at $1 95@2 00.

TOBACCO—North Carolina $5 75@6 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Dull at 70@80c, as to quality.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged. We quote Goshen cheese extra at 16½c; Ohio Goshen at 15@15½c; Ohio factory at 14c; Hamburg 14c; and Western Reserve at 13@13½.

HAY—Dull. Supply large. We quote on wharf at $18 00@22 00 ⅌ ton for loose pressed baled, and from country wagons at from $14 00@20 00 ⅌ ton.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ⅌ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings, $2 00.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 83@85c ⅌ lb.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar 9 gallon 25c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60c ⅌ pair by the coop.

BEANS—Very dull at from $1 50@2 00 ⅌ bush for good Canada navy.

HONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ⅌ lb, as to quality.

OIL BARRELS—No demand. We quote at $1 00@1 05 each for new.

POTATOES—Receipts are on the increase. Sales of loose at 50c from first hands, and 55@60 from second hands; of sacks, $2 00 ⅌ bbl for very choice early Goodrich at $2 ⅌ bbl. Common qualities would not command such a price.

TOMATOES—Sales at $1 00@1 75 ⅌ box.

PEAS—Sales at 85@90 ⅌ bbl.

CEMENT—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ⅌ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

CARBON OIL—Firm at 27½@28c in large lots, and 29½@30c in a small way.

ICE—There is only a moderate business doing in flour, and as the receipts are light, stocks do not accumulate, and we therefore quote:

Firm but quiet. Missouris 87½; old Tennessees 82½; new 80½; old Virginias 82½; new 80½; old North Carolinas 90½; new 81½.

STOCK MARKET

Strong on the entire list, and generally higher. Business was more evenly distributed than in the morning. The Erie Railway shares were active on New York roads, and rose to 24c. The speculation in western stocks was quite active in Michigan Southern, Northwestern, Rock Island, and St. Paul. The rise in Michigan Southern influenced the failure of a banker on the bull side, and 1,200 shares were bought in by his account. Michigan Southern sold as high as 110, and Rock Island 117¾. Market closed strong.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Cantn 59¾; Cumberland 34¾; Western Union 38¾; Quicksilver 16¾; Mariposa 7¾; do preferred 14¾; Pacific Mail 83¾; Atlantic and Great Western 26¾; do preferred 53¾; Reading 97¾; Erie 23¾; preferred 55; Michigan Central 122¾; Michigan Southern 109¾; Illinois Central 141¾; Pittsburgh 107¾; Northwestern 67; do preferred 92¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 74; Rock Island 108¾; St. Paul 83¾; do preferred 91; Wabash 74¾; do preferred 56; Chicago and Alton 164; Terre Haute 9¾; do preferred 36; Chicago and Rock Island 108¾; Fort Wayne 153; St. Joseph 125¾; do preferred 125¾; Hartford and Erie 21.

Bull Smith & Parmelee $2 85. Copper at Boston—Copper Falls 3, Franklin 12½.

Balance in the Sub-Treasury, $94,872,392.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 6, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at 1-10 off buying, and par@1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet at $5 50@5 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet; No. 1 firmer; sales at $1 43, closing unchanged; No. 2 declined 1@1½c; sales at $1 30@1 30¾, closing with buyers at $1 35¾; sellers at $1 36; this afternoon the market was steady at $1 36, seller August.

CORN—Firm, buoyant, and 3@3½c higher; sales of No. 2 at 90@90½c; rejected at 83¾@85½c; no grade at 79 @80c, closing at 85½c for No. 2; this afternoon the market was firm at 91¼@92c for No. 2, seller August.

OATS—Easier and 1@2c lower; sales of No. 2 at 56@ 56½c, closing at 56@56c.

RYE—In fair demand; No. 2 advanced 1@2c; rejected 2@3c higher; sales of No. 2 at 91@92c, and rejected at 83@85c, closing at 84@85c for No. 2; seller August.

BARLEY—No. 2 quiet and nominal at $1 30@1 31 in store; rejected excited and 9@7c higher; sales at 75 @77c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at $1 01@1 04½.

SEEDS—$4 34@4 37½ for prime Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Inactive but firm at $33 75@34 00 for mess pork; 15½@15¾c for shoulders; 21½@22c for steam lard; 19½@19¾c for dry salted shoulders; 17½@ 17¾c for sweet pickled hams.

CATTLE—Dull and inactive at $4 50@5 25 for common to good cows and light steers; $5@7 25 for fair to good shipping steers.

HOGS—Dull and 10@15c lower, at $8 75@9 25 for fair to medium; $9 50@9 75 for good to choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton firm; sales 1,800 bales at 32c for middling uplands. Flour—sales 9,100 bbls; State 10@15c lower, with more doing for export at the decline, and $6 90@7 00 for No. 2; $7 05@ 7 15 for superfine State and western; $6 65@7 15 for extra State; $6 90@7 15 for extra Western; $7 20@7 45 for white wheat extra; $8 7½@7 80 for round hoop Ohio; $7 90@8 10 for extra do; $8 20@8 50 for trade and choice do; included in the sales were 6,500 bbls extra for export at $6 90@7 00 for round hoop Ohio; 2,000 bbls at $6 60@6 75. Corn meal very firm; sales 150 bbls Brandywine at $6 25. Wheat—Spring 1@2c lower; sales 7,000 bushels at $1 21@1 22 free, the latter price for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 26@1 26½ for Rosta; heavy and quite 2@3c lower; sales 5,500 bush at $1 33@1 34 for No. 2 spring; $1 47@1 52 for soft do; $1 62½ for No. 1 do; $1 60@1 65 for amber Ohio; $1 70 for white Ohio; $1 80 for Genesee; included in the sales were 20,000 bush new amber Tennessee, delivered on the canal, at $1 60@1 65, and 10,000 at $1 75. Barley and barley malt nominal. Rye quiet at 90@92c. Corn—receipts 5,000 bush; 1@2c lower; sales 60 bush at 86c@$1 08 for unsound new mixed western; $1 09@1 14 for sound do; $1 07 for Kiln dried do; $1 10 for lots of oats; 12,000 bush; oats 1c better; sales 44,000 bush at 56@57c for western afloat. Pork dull and heavy; $33 75@ 35c for Jersey new. Rice active; sales 65 tierces Carolina at 8@9½c. Coffee quiet; sales 1,000 bags Rio at 19½c; private terms. Sugar steady; sales 750 hhds at 11¼ @12¾c for Cuba, 12@12½c for Muscovado, 12½@13¼c for Havana at 12⅝@13c. Molasses dull; sales 60 hhds Muscovado at 35c. Hops steady at 35@45c for new. Petroleum firm at 37¾@37¾c for crude and 42½c for refined. Linseed oil steady at 90c. Tallow steady; prime 11¾@11¾c. Pork quiet and a shade firmer; sales 500 bbls at $33 25@33 50 for new mess. Beef dull; buyer August. Beef steady; sales 225 bbls at $9@11 for country mess, $13@14 for extra mess, $15@16 for extra India mess. Tierce beef heavy and irregular at $18@24 for prime mess, and $25@27 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet and steady; sales 100 bbls at 32c@33 00. Cut meats firm; sales 125 pkgs at 15½@15¾c for smoked shoulders and hams; 12½@12¾c for Hams 24c. Lard firm at 19¾@20c. Whisky unchanged at $1 16.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—Flour dull. Wheat—red at $1 40 for damp; $1 56 for prime new red. Rye quiet at $1 20. Corn—sales of yellow at 96@97c; mixed at 91@91 12. Oats dull; western 74@75c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 22c; refined 31½c. Whisky scarce; old rye held at $1 24; new corn dull at $1 20@1 25.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 6.—Wheat steady; old extra white $1 36; No. 1 do $1 32. No. 2 do $1 45; new arrivals slowly and sells a little lower. Corn dull at 86c for No. 1. Oats dull at 60c for old. Weather clear and cool.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Allens May	Flennekin	Geneva.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
New State	Muhleman	Wheeling.
Kenton	Kerr	Portsmouth.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet six inches, and about a stand. The weather during the day was cool. Trade on the landing was dull, the steamer Jefferson being the only boat that is announced for the lower ports.

THE popular topic of conversation yesterday was the boat race between Hamill and Coulter. In our advertising columns will be found a list of the heats leaving for the day.

THE steamer Great Republic, Capt. Vahhook, left New Orleans for St. Louis on the 4th.

THE steamer Kenton Capt. Kerr, left for Portsmouth with a good trip.

MR. JOS. S. PAGAUD, river reporter of the New Orleans *Picayune*, has gone to Paris with his family.

CAPT. DAVID WHITE says that his suits against the Nashville folks will be called in September.

THE steamer Echo No. 3, is announced to leave the foot of Wood street for the boat race, this day at 2 P. M.

THE towboat Mary Davage and barges, Captain Campbell, passed Cincinnati on Wednesday.

THE Mayflower is laid up at New Orleans. She will have her upper guards taken off, and be put in order for the Onachita trade.

THE United States mail packets leave the Company's wharf boat daily at 5 A. M. and P. M. for Brownsville, Geneva and way points.

MR. BERNARD, son of Captain John Bernard, an old Tennessee river pilot, died in St. Louis, on the 28th instant, of consumption, after an illness of five months.

THE steamer Kate Putnam arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday, from this port. The Belle Vernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, left the same day for this port.

THE fine steamer Allena May, Capt. Flennekin, leaves the independent wharfboat of Mollenbeck, Co., at 4 P. M. This boat is well known in every respect, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Kramer and James.

THE new and handsome steamer Jefferson, Capt. George W. Reis, is announced for Cincinnati and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Capt. H. A. Dohrman officiates in the office.

EVANSVILLE.—The *Journal* says: The towboat John Walker, while on her way here from Tennessee river, ran against a snag, which knocked down one chimney, went through the pilot-house and knocked a hole in the roof, but safe into the river. She will be all right to-day.

THE NEW STEAMER MOLLIE E. GILPIN BURNED.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of August 5, says: At nine o'clock this morning a smoke was discovered in the after part of the main deck of the new steamer Mollie E. Gilpin. The discovery was made too late to stop it, and soon the flames had gotten too much the start, and in spite of all efforts to the contrary, in less than half an hour the boat was entirely consumed. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from the blacksmith's forge. She was built and owned by Captain Charles L. Gilpin, of New Orleans, and intended for the New Orleans, Shreveport and Jefferson trade. The boat was insured for twenty thousand dollars.

THURSDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Captain Henry A. Jones, severely injured at the railroad bridge by a freight fall, on Monday night, was doing well yesterday, and probably came out of danger by his physician. It appears the accident was not caused by an attack of vertigo, but that he accidentally missed his foothold while passing from the bath room to his chamber. He is resting easy, yet suffers much pain in the region of the neck, shoulders, and one side of his head. He proposes soon to be about again.

Captain James W. Batchelor, President of the Crescent Insurance Company, leaves for Sconnowoc, Wisconsin, on Saturday next, on a piscatorial excursion to La Belle Lake.

ST. LOUIS.—Of the propelier question, the *Republican* says: A regular meeting of the Board of Underwriters was held Wednesday at the Southern Hotel. The attendance was rather small. Captain Bofinger, from Committee for Examining Hulls, made a brief report stating that he had been to doubt the feasibility of the proposed plan of construction. The committee propose adding three to its number to solicit subscriptions to a joint stock company, with a capital of $120,000, divided into twelve hundred shares and incorporated by the legislature. An iron propeller of one thousand tons, to be built for the purpose of inaugurating a direct trade between St. Louis and Liverpool. Rio, West Indies, Galveston and New York. The report was adopted, and on motion the committee was increased to three by the following being added: M. L. Pottle, Miles Sutton and Thomas Taylor. Captain Bofinger, Captain F. F. Aden, Gen. Rhea, J. A. Jackson, H. A. Dunoyer and W. W. Booth.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.—There was a rumor current last evening that the Kansas City Packet Company had purchased the steamer Mountaineer Thompson, of Memphis, for $40,000, but "history is not positive."

THE Belle Bowyer and the Miami trade, Captain Tom Rea in command, and Charles A. Davis in the office.

THE Phil. Sheridan lays over until Thursday, the Milwaukee leaving this evening in her place.

Captain Dan Able is in town, having returned from the Mexican Gulf, where he has been in command of the Mexico, of which he is rated at 5,465 tons, at ship carpenter's measurement; but it is a well-known fact that they measure all carry about one-third more than the estimated tonnage, and they also carry much more down stream than they do up. I think the amount of produce exported from Peoria (in 1869) has equalled, if not exceeded, that of 1868. It is well known our importations, including merchandise, lumber, etc., have been quadrupled.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is only the freight received and remaining on the platform of this station up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon:

J & S Dilworth, 10 box starch, 5 half chests tea, 4 pkgs procerie; Semple & Co, 20 box tin, 6 do h ware; Knox & Orr, 70 sks coffee, 5 box tea; Evans, D & G, 81 sks sugar; Hartley & Hunker, 2 pkgs mdse; W M Gowan & co, 8 pkgs drugs; Schwartz & H, 10 do do; Carter, Mc G & co, 50 sks saleratus; Rea, Hazelton, 10 bbls fish, 25 box starch; Haworth & D, 21 bbls whisky; Lithe & Co, 2 box machinery; Wright & co, 60 box boots and shoes; J R Steadman & co, 15 pkgs groceries; D Fairchild & co, 4 sks castings; Anderson & Woods, 3 do do; T Steele, 2 pkgs mdse; Hunkel & Co, 2 box machinery; Kennedy & co, 28 box pipe; Carr, McC & co, 1 bx mdse; J Dunn, saleratus; Hartley, Hunker & co, 2 pkgs mdse; Fairchild & Gregg, son & co, 3 do boots and shoes; J Heedman & son, 5 do do; Carr, McC & co, 1 pkg mdse; Heitzman & co, 6 pkgs drugs; Schwartz & H, 10 do do; Knox & Orr, 2 sks coffee; Kirkpatrick, 21 bbls sugar; Littell & M, 6 bbls whisky; Lithe & Co, 2 box machinery; W M Mechmr, 3 box groceries; Miller, B & P, 5 casks crackers; J R Steadman & co, 3 pkgs furniture; Hartley & W, 6 box groceries; J P Smith, 1 do h ware; Schmidt & P, 8 bbls whisky; Richardson & S, 8 sks castings; S Shriver & co, 20 box mdse; Reed & Johnson, 3 bbls whisky; Carr, McC & co, 15 bbls whisky; Semple, Phinn & M, 1 crate; W J Hammond, 1 car scrap iron; W W Wallace, 1 do machinery.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

J L Moorhouse, 21 sks wool, 1 do, 6 cans paint, 1 bx mdse; Lacock, Michael & co, 6 bx glass. M W Rankin & Bro, 1 bbl apples, 2 jars butter, 2 box cheese, 5 do eggs, 3 sacks feathers, 1 do rags; J & A Jackson, chickens; Bruggerman & O'Brien, 2 bbls eggs, 1 do butter; Hartley & Co, 1 do do; R Lee, 1 do do; J Black, 1 do do; J Black, 1 do do; J Black

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE ECLIPSE.

Preparations for Observations—No Observations to be Taken at the Allegheny Observatory—Prof. Langley at Shelbyville—Great Scientific Results Expected from the Observations in Kentucky and Iowa.

The exciting event of to-day will be the eclipse of the sun which takes place this afternoon. The eclipse will not be total in this city but nine-tenths of the sun's disc will be obscured, only leaving a small portion in the shape of a crescent visible.

Astronomers on occasions of a total eclipse, usually pack up their instruments and get within the shadow the better to take observations. In accordance with this time-honored practice the Professors of Astronomy in different educational institutions of the country, in co-operation with engineers of the government have gone further West the better to take observations.

Prof. Langley, of the Western University, Prof. Lomis, of Harvard, and a number of other learned and scientific gentlemen, have gone to Kentucky, and Prof. Abbey has gone to Des Moines, Iowa.

In Kentucky the principal observing party will be stationed at Shelbyville another party, assisting in the observations, will be stationed at a point near Mammoth Cave, thirty miles below, and another at Hawsville, about the same distance above. Great results are expected in a scientific way, and the usual benefits in the way of calculating longitude, etc., as this is the first total eclipse since the invention of the spectroscope—an instrument by which the light of the sun can be analyzed and a knowledge of the constituent elements of the substances which exist in the sun and produce light and heat can be obtained. It is thought that in case of an eclipse when the sun is shaded in an eclipse, by this instrument a knowledge can be obtained of the substances which appear to be blown from the surface of the sun in a volcanic like manner, and that a knowledge of their constituent elements can be obtained. This stereoscope is one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age, and is the perfecting of the prism by which Sir Isaac Newton analyzed light.

Greater facilities are now had for observing a total eclipse than have ever before been known. By means of the Chronograph, which is also a modern invention, the observer registers the time to the fractional part of a moment by simply touching a key, and the utmost accuracy in recording observations is thus secured.

Shoulds day be as clear as yesterday an excellent opportunity for taking observations by the common method of smoked glass will be offered.

The time at which the eclipse will be visible in this city will be as follows:

Beginning	4 h. 46 m.—Evening.
Middle	6 h. 41 m. "
End of eclipse	6 h. 39 m. "
Duration	1 h. 51 m.

Boys with "Ere's your eclipse glasses" were plentiful on the street yesterday afternoon.

The Boat Race—A Timely Caution.

The Local Inspectors at this port, without claiming the legal right to prescribe the number of persons who shall board the boats intended to convey passengers to and from the boat race, convey the following timely caution to the boatmen and the public:

OFFICE OF LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS,
PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1869.

Complaints having been made to the Local Inspectors that boats conveying passengers on excursion trips have so crowded the vessels as to make it dangerous to travel on them, we, therefore, would caution the officers of steamers engaged in this business, as well as the public, from crowding the boats to excess, and thereby avert danger. In case any accident by that might occur from excessive crowds; the crushing of an upper deck, or guard, or the sudden rush of people from one side of the boat to the other under excitement, would render their position painful indeed. The officers of steamers should not allow so large a number of people on their vessels as to endanger the safety of the lives and those on board.

WALKER & ATKINSON,
U. S. Local Inspectors.

Wanted the Law For It.

Yesterday a colored man named Button Jone saw a man absitract a dollar from the pocket of an intoxicated man, at the corner of Third avenue and Wood street. The darkey interfered in behalf of the drunken man, and a fight ensued, during which the man who purioined the dollar was foiled to the ground. Jones was just preparing to give his opponent Colonel Shoer when officer Moore appeared, and both men ran. The negro escaped but the other man was captured and taken to the lock-up. Charles McFadding, the fellow who lost the dollar, following in the footsteps of many, the prisoner was released, and Mr. McFadding locked up for drunkenness. Charles became indignant and desired to be shown the law for such an unwarrantable proceeding. His wish was not granted, however, and he was placed in a cell to plue away the honors and became sober.

A Fatal Fall—Coroner's Inquest.

On Monday evening last, a man named Michael McCarthy, aged about fifty years, and boarding at the tavern of Joseph Schermerer, on O'Hara street, between East Lane and Chestnut street, Allegheny, while under the influence of liquor, fell down a flight of steps, leading from the bar-room to the yard, and sustained serious injuries. He was conveyed to the Mercy Hospital, in this city, on Tuesday morning, and died at an early hour on Tuesday evening. Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday, when Dr. B. Brashear testified to that death was ceased by concussion of the brain. The deceased had been boarding at Schermerer's tavern for about four weeks. He was a widower, andwe believe had no children.

THE STREET SWEEPER.—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon another trial of the McDonald Street Sweeping Machine took place—the streets upon which it operated being Penn and Wood—one of which is cobble stone and the other Nicolson. Before the machine had left Penn street a piece of machinery controlling the broom was broken off by a piece of oak wood which got inside, and its work was not done very effectually afterward, though sufficiently well to satisfy all as to the success of the invention. The Street Committee of City Councils and the Street Commissioners, as well as a large number of citizens witnessed the machine gathering up the dirt, and all seemed satisfied that it would work well. The Committee will consider the matter of the purchase of one of the machines at their next meeting

WATCH PRESENTATION.—Mr. James B. Oliver, of the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, iron manufacturers, was presented, on Thursday last, with a splendid American watch and chain, by a few personal friends, on the occasion of his leaving for a month's recreation at Lake Ilay. The presentation took place at McGinley's, and was an exceedingly pleasant affair, Mr. Oliver is a most popular fellow and genial gentleman; is held in the highest esteem by a very large circle of acquaintances, and none more worthy of such a present could have been selected. His numerous friends expect to find his health improved on his return home.

NEW BASE BALL CLUB.—A meeting of the base ball players of East Liberty was held recently which resulted in the organization of a club to be known as the Mystic B. B. C. The club is composed of tough material, and several of the names are very familiar in the base ball fraternity, having formerly been members of the old Mutual. The following were the officers: President, Samuel D. Wareastle; Vice President, Harry T. Lyle; Secretary and Treasury, Wm. F. Aull; Directors, S. D. Wareastle, Wm. Woodmansee, and S. W. J. Ellis. They play the Homewood Club, of Homewood, Saturday, August 14, 1869.

TURNERS' FESTIVAL.—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon thirty of the German Turners from Allegheny and fifteen from the Pittsburgh Society departed on the Western train for Chicago, to attend the grand festival which takes place there on Monday. The Turners were preceded by a band, and marched up Fifth avenue and along Smithfield street to the Union Depot, the band meanwhile discoursing some excellent music. A reception will take place at Chicago to-night and the festival will open on Monday.

FROM THE CITY FARM.—The police yesterday arrested a woman named Catharine Kneeland, an inmate of the City Farm, who escaped from that place yesterday morning, and came to town for the ostensible purpose, as she states, of getting a little something to stimulate her. She has a small infant, and whether drunk or sober, always manages to keep it near her, and says that it is provided for. She will likely be sent back to the Farm to-day.

HIS NAME.—The name of the man who was so terribly burned by molten metal at the Fort Pitt foundry on Thursday is Robert Hadfield, a moulder instead of a laborer. His injuries are more serious than was at first supposed, and his recovery is doubtful. He resides in Allegheny where he has a wife and four children. Dr. Hamilton has been attending him since the accident. The principal injuries are on the head, back and shoulders.

THE HEALTH REPORT.—The number of deaths in this city, for the week ending August 1st, was thirty-five—an increase of four over the preceding week. Of this number ten were adults and twenty-five children. Five of the children died from cholera infantum, three from diarrhœa, and one from scarlet fever. The most of the diseases are set forth in such learned lingo that we shall not trouble our readers with them.

DEDICATION AT INDIANA.—The corner stone of the new St. Bernard's Church, on the corner of Oak and Mahoning streets in the borough of Indiana, Pa., will be laid on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th inst., by Rt. Rev. Michael Domenec, D.D., Bishop of this city, assisted by a number of the clergy. Addresses will be delivered in both the German and English languages.

TEACHERS ELECTED.—The following teachers have been chosen for the Lawrenceville sub-district schools for the ensuing year: Principal—Mr. L. F. Patterson, Grammar Department—Miss Louisa C. Ashburn. Intermediate—Misses A. L. Macfarlahan and H. Ewing. Primary—Misses Maggie Garret, Margie Cromlish, M. Cuddy and Sophie Hoyer.

A MILK MAN FINED.—A milk man named Louis Rosenmeier was arrested by officer Hook yesterday for driving his wagon against several vehicles in the street. Rosenmier was intoxicated and totally unable to take care of himself. On being brought before Mayor Brush a fine of two dollars and costs was imposed, which the accused paid and was released.

THE DEATH FROM MORPHINE.—Mrs. Mary Belh, of Allegheny, who died suddenly on Thursday from an overdose of morphine taken by mistake was forty-nine years of age and the mother of two children. The remains of the deceased were interred yesterday from the husband's residence, 28 Lacock street.

MARK TWAIN.—The many admirers of Mr. S. M. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, will be glad to know that the Mercantile Library Association have engaged him to lecture next season.

GRAND HOP.—The first grand hop of the season will be given at the Mountain House, Cresson Springs, this Saturday evening. The music will be by Fehling's orchestra of Philadelphia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.—A meeting of the Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county will be held in the District Court room at eleven o'clock to-day.

SETTLED AT LAST.—The many and manifold suits of the Snyder family have been at last amicably settled before Alderman Lynch, and the Snyder family is again at peace.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

Opinion by Judge McCandless—Claim for Deduction on account of Leakage in an action on an Oil Bond Refused—Judgment against Defendants.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge McCandless delivered the following opinion in the case of the United States vs. Brewer et al. This case was argued some days ago by District Attorney Carnahan for the Government and S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., for the defense, and the questions involved are of importance to the oil trade.

OPINION OF JUDGE MCANDLESS.

This is a case stated upon an oil transportation bond. On the 30th of June, 1866, the defendants shipped by railroad from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania to the Fifth District of New Jersey, 1080 barrels, containing 45,324 gallons of refined oil, in good packages, and under legal permits and certificates from the proper authorities. Under like authority the oil was removed from the Fifth District of New Jersey to the bonded warehouse of Reynolds, Pratt & Co., in the Second District of New York, without inspection and gauging in the New Jersey District, with the usual notice as if the Second District of New York had been the destination set forth in the permit and bond under which such transportation was made.

The oil was properly gauged and inspected in the bonded warehouse of Reynolds, Pratt & Co., on the 30th of June, 1866. By this inspection there was found to be a loss of 6,264 gallons, by the tax of twenty cents per gallon upon this quantity so lost, this action is in effect the tax upon the residue of the 45,324 gallons having been properly paid. It is contended, for the effect of continued extremely hot weather, the oil would evaporate, and the length of time ordinarily required in transit from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania to the Second District of New York, is to expose their lining and open their seams. From the last of June to the close of July, 1866, the weather continued excessively hot. The loss of 6,264 gallons or 6.26 gallons as exceeds the quantity allowed for leakage—that is by regulations of the Department at Washington, arose from the effect of solar heat upon the parcels containing it.

The amount of actual leakage on oil removed in bond at the time of this loss, allowed by the regulations in pursuance of the sixty-first section of the act of the 30th of June, 1864, was not to exceed three and one-half per cent. on any distance exceeding five hundred miles. The distance from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania to the Second District of New York is in excess of five hundred miles.

It is not disputed that an allowance of one thousand five hundred and eighty-six gallons, or three and one-half per cent. on 45,324 gallons should be made for leakage, but it is claimed that there should be a deduction for the remaining twenty-one six hundred and seventy-eight gallons, because the loss was occasioned by the effect of solar heat upon the article transported.

This is the question for our decision, and I have given to it the utmost consideration, which the multiplicity of my judicial engagements and the demands upon my time would permit.

Congress wisely encourages the exportation of oil, for it has become an important element in regulating the balance of trade between the United States and foreign nations. Oil exported was exempt from taxation. If for sale or consumption in the United States it was subject to a tax of twenty cents per gallon, to be assessed and collected, and paid by the producer or manufacturer thereof, as is provided by the ninety-fourth section of the act of July 13, 1866. By the sixty-first section of the act of July 1, 1862, the oil may be removed, without the payment of the duty, under such rules and regulations, and upon the execution of such transportation bonds, or other security, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Upon such removal, it must be transferred to a bonded warehouse, where it is again inspected and gauged, "the duty shall be assessed and paid on any deficiency or reduction of the quantity of gallons (beyond such allowance for leakage as may be established by regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury) in the gallons as stated in the bond at the place of shipment." Here, then, is a plain rule of computation, and the allowance for leakage being fixed by a regulation of the Department, in conformity to an act of Congress, becomes a part of the law and of as binding force as if incorporated in the body of the statute itself.

It is contended by defendants' counsel, in an argument of much ability, that the tax is upon the commodity, and not upon the manufacturer, but upon the manufactured article. The government is not to ascertain whether it has been consumed, but whether it has been exported. If so, it is free. If not, it is subject to the tax of twenty per cent. per gallon. Fixing a maximum per centage for leakage, was designed to prevent the possibility of fraud by the withdrawal or abstraction of any portion of the oil during the period of transit. Such being the rule prescribed by competent authority, the courts have no right to depart from it, even in case of absolute loss by the action of the elements. The Government is not an insurer. The owner incurs, and must take the responsibility. The simple inquiry is, has the bond complied with the condition of his bond? Has he produced to the Collector of the Internal Revenue, District of Pennsylvania, a certificate showing that the merchandise has been duly placed in the warehouse designated, from that it has been removed except for exportation, or, upon payment of the tax, or has he paid the duties required by law"

It is not necessary to enter into a discussion as to the effect of solar heat upon the refined oil, or as to the penetrating and permeating qualities of the liquid itself. It was precisely because of the operation of this agency that a rule was necessary to fix the allowance. In some cases there would be no leakage at all, in some less than three and a-half per cent., in the majority of cases about three and a-half per cent., and in some cases much more. On what principle is a rule of law governing this subject, to be relaxed and set aside, because there was extraordinary warm weather in June or July of a particular year? As was ably argued by the counsel for the Government in the leading case in this case happened in the ordinary way was produced by the ordinary causes, with the allowance, that one cause, solar heat, was operating with more than ordinary power. The result was leakage, and the law and the regulations of the Department, do not authorize a distribution of leakage into ordinary and *extraordinary* as respects an abatement of taxes. The law calls the loss thus produced leakage, and has provided a rule regulating the allowance, from which, however great the hardship, it is not competence to depart. Any other construction would not only open a wide door to fraud, but would practically nullify the regulation itself.

It follows that the defendants have no lawful claim to or deduction for the 4,678 gallons, by reason of its loss, caused by solar heat, and judgment must be rendered for the United States, for the sum of 935 60, with costs of suit. Judgment accordingly.

Returned to His Old Post.

We see it stated that J. R. Myers, Esq., for many years the General Passenger Agent of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne and Chicago railroads, and who left railroading some time since to go into the manufacturing business at Canton, Ohio, has returned to his first love, and resumed his old position of General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh and Chicago line. Mr. Myers is thoroughly experienced in the peculiar and important duties of railroad life, and his return to the future as in the past will prove an invaluable officer. We do not know of this change will affect Mr. J. M. Kimball, the worthy successor of Mr. J. M. Hutchings in the Fort Wayne railroads, but we can bear testimony to his promptness and efficiency as an officer.

THE TOMATO WORM.—The large green worm, so destructive to the foliage of the tomato vine, has made its appearance in some localities, and a story comes to us from Ohio of a person having been fatally stung by one of them. We have no faith in these stories, which are reported almost every year. We have seen scores of tomato worms, but have never been able to discover a sting on it. But they need not be handled, as they can easily be removed by cutting off the leaf or branch upon which they may be found. The very sluggish, give no show of alarm when disturbed, and are no freshmen. They are voracious eaters, and if not removed will strip off the entire foliage in a very few days. They do not disturb the fruit when fully grown. They are almost as large as a man's finger.

VALUABLE LEGAL WORK.—J. R. Cunningham, Esq., agent for the publishers, 339 Liberty street, has just received the first consignment of "American Commercial Law," by Franklin Chamberlin, Esq., of the United States Bar, which he is now delivering to subscribers. The work relates to every kind of business, with full instructions and practical forms, and is adapted to all the States of the Union. The work was originally intended to be comprised in 900 pages, but it has been extended to 991 pages, and is a valuable publication for the merchant and business man as well as the legal fraternity. C. D. Case & Co., Hartford, publishers.

SPECIAL SUBJECT.—The pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street, will preach, to-morrow, at 10:30, A. M., a sermon on the eclipse—its law and its lessons. Thus to take up subject of common thought and conversation, and thus to thena into pulpit use—making them illustrate the truth of the gospel—is certainly in accordance with the Saviour's example, and with the instincts of apostolic preaching. In the evening, at the same place, the sin in terms of the course on The Personal Deity will be delivered.

RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.—On Friday evening an elderly lady, whose name is not stated, while walking along Penn, near the corner of Fourteenth street, stepped on the grating of a vault, which having been improperly secured, turned and threw her down. She was caught before she had fallen entirely into the vault, and so escaped serious and probably fatal injuries. As it was her ankle was severely sprained. She was placed on a car and sent to her home in Lawrenceville.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—John W. Riddell, Esq., left for Chicago yesterday, *en route* for San Francisco, Cal., on a visit to some relatives, and for the transaction of professional business. He is accompanied by his daughter, and will be absent about six weeks. Mr. Riddell has two brothers in California, one of whom he has not seen for fourteen years. His numerous friends here will wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

MARSH MINSTRELS.—The Marsh Minstrels, composed of local talent, and widely and favorably known in this vicinity, are about starting on their third annual tour. They perform in the Johnstown Opera House this evening. The troupe is composed of good artists, and the programme they announce is excellent. We ask for them a hearty reception at the hands of our Johnstown readers.

IN THE LOCK-UP.—Browne Dawson, a name well known in the policeannals of Pittsburgh, was arrested by the police yesterday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. When we saw him he was reposing on a bench in a cell in the watchhouse. He will probably go to the workhouse this morning.

ARRESTED AT LAWRENCEVILLE.—Yesterday evening the police on duty at Lawrenceville brought a man named John McRoberts to the lock-up for disorderly conduct and drunkenness. The officers experienced considerable trouble in getting Mcll, to the lock-up and he will doubtless pay dearly for it this morning.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—R. S. Morrison, Esq., was, on motion of District Attorney Carnahan, yesterday, duly qualified and admitted to practice as an attorney in the United States Court.

RELEASED ON A BOND.—The brewery of Geo. F. Steckeburg, of Pittsburgh, was yesterday released from the United States custody, a bond having been filed in the United States District Court.

POLICE DIAL.—The police telegraph dial, which has heretofore been located in Squire Haney's office, has been removed to the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols, at the head of Fortieth street, Seventeenth Ward.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—A storekeeper on Fifth avenue, named Peter Cavanagh, was arrested yesterday for beating his wife. He was held for a hearing.

OUR readers can supply themselves with a really first-class article of hardware or cutlery at low prices at the store of J. M. Fahnestock, No. 56 Wood street.

THE BOAT RACE.

Excitement in Reference to the Race—Pool Selling Last Evening—How to Get to the Race, Etc.

There was considerable excitement on the streets last evening in reference to the boat race between Hamill and Coulter, which is to take place over the upper Monongahela course this afternoon. The race is to take place between four and five o'clock, and there is to be no postponement on account of the weather or the eclipse. It is thought if everything is in readiness the race will take place before the eclipse.

For the past few days there has not apparently been much excitement in regard to the race, but it is probable that there will be a large crowd present and that considerable money will change hands on the bets. No Eastern sporting men have arrived as yet, but some are expected on the 2 o'clock train this afternoon.

THE MEN.

Both men appear to be confident of success and are apparently in condition to make good time. Hamill weighs 158 pounds and Coulter 165. Coulter's best time was made in the race with Jackson in 1867, and was 38:59. Hamill's best time was 37:30. Both men look as though they were in condition to do their best, and if the race is, as the indications are that it will be, a fair one, an exciting contest may be anticipated.

POOL SELLING.

There was a large attendance of the friends of both Hamill and Coulter at Kennedy's, on Smithfield street, last evening, and pool selling was quite brisk for a few hours, although the amount of money invested in instances small. Thirty-eight pools were sold, ranging from two to nine, one and a quarter to one in favor of Hamill, the thirty-eight pools footed up $817 in favor of Hamill against $390 in favor of Coulter.

HOW TO GET THERE.

The mail passenger boat Franklin (Hamill's boat) will leave the foot of Grant street at two P. M., with judges and referees on board, and will accompany the contestants during the race.

The Echo No. 3, Rees master, will leave the foot of Wood street at two P. M. Excursion tickets can be had of Alexander's, Birmingham, and at No. 7 Market street.

The Bell, T. W. Loughrey commander, will leave the foot of Grant street at two and a half o'clock. Excursion tickets may be had on board.

The ferry boats Chartiers Valley and Benton will also convey persons to and from the race. These boats will be anchored just below Hartman's tipple—the starting point—and those on board will have a fine view of the race. The Benton leaves Manchester at 1 P. M., and both leave the foot of Grant street at 2 P. M.

The steamboat Sewickley will also carry parties to the race.

The Connellsville Railroad will also run special trains to and from the race, and thousands will doubtless avail themselves of the means of reaching the scene of the race.

Glenwood is also accessible by the Braddock's Field Plankroad, and as it affords a fine drive it will no doubt be taken advantage of, and many persons repair thither in vehicles.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

"Asa" and the Hero of Lookout Mountain Viewed from a Historical Standpoint.

One of the happiest hits that we have seen recently, and one that we predict will be received with tokens of delight by the mass, is the conception of Mr. Singerly, published under the caption entitled "The Two Candidates." Mr. Singerly, as our readers are aware, is largely engaged in the printing business. His lithographs are as well known as the "Commercial," which is saying a good deal. Occasionally, however, Mr. Singerly diversifies his business, as in the case of the publication of "The Two Candidates," which we design to frame and hang, as it is not a caricature, but rather a view of the Republican and Democratic candidates for governor, from a strictly historical standpoint. Mr. Singerly selected the auspicious occasion of the visit of Asa Packer to England during the recent "opplessantness," when the Democratic candidate, with his family, dipped into the delights of "a real good time" abroad, while the Government was imploring aid, and patriots poured out their blood in its defense.

"Asa" is a very plump man of luxuries, surrounded by his family. A lackey enters the apartment with a fresh selection of wine. As he approaches "Asa," the latter, in a care-free, indifferent way, says:

"Of all Uncle sam's family,
I love no one but me;
If the Lord will but provide for me,
The rest may take their fee."

This sentiment strikes young Packer as eminently apropos. He chimes in with, "Father, don't you forget to send me a check for that, when danger is in the way."

Besides the selfish ease and luxury, which, by the way, is the best representation of a "bloated bondholder" we have seen, as a picture presented by any other manner an episode in the life of Governor Geary. Those who remember the landing of troops, and the figures of the wounded and dying as they lay at the battle of Lookout Mountain, by reason of cases about three and a-half per cent., and in some cases much more. On what principle is a rule of law governing this subject, to be relaxed and set aside, because there was extraordinary warm weather in June or July of a particular year? As was ably argued by the counsel for the Government in the leading case in this case happened in the ordinary way, was produced by the ordinary causes, with the allowance, that one cause, solar heat, was operating with more than ordinary power. The result was leakage, and the law and the regulations of the Department, do not authorize a distribution of leakage into *ordinary* and *extraordinary* as respects an abatement of taxes. The law calls the loss thus produced leakage, and has provided a rule regulating the allowance, from which, however great the hardship, it is not competence to depart. Any other construction would not only open a wide door to fraud, but would practically nullify the regulation itself.

It follows that the defendants have no lawful claim to or deduction for the 4,678 gallons, by reason of its loss, caused by solar heat, and judgment must be rendered for the United States, for the sum of 935 60, with costs of suit. Judgment accordingly.

THE WORKHOUSE.

The Prisoners Removed Yesterday.

The prisoners confined in the county jail were removed to the new county workhouse yesterday, and a new era in prison discipline, on a small scale, has thus been inaugurated. The change was evidently not agreeable to some of the habitual jail loafers, who would rather spend their time in jail with nothing to do than labor with a little more freedom, and as the public good does not heed their likes or dislikes, and so sixteen received marching orders yesterday afternoon, were marshaled, reviewed by Warden Scandrett, and under the care of officers Moon, Cupples, Dressler and McCready, were put on a special train to Claremont, where the Workhouse is located. Many of the offenders apparently bid farewell to their quarters with regret, and that it is to be hoped that their visit to the country will be beneficial alike to themselves and the public. Some of them expressed the greatest satisfaction at the change, and were indulging in great expectations as to the fine opportunity they would have to view the eclipse. Some of them had pieces of smoked glass, indeed, this was the entire baggage of some of the offenders against the law, and others had their wardrobes done up in brown paper parcels and none indulged in traveling trunks of respectable dimensions.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

L. C. Malone appeared on a charge of false pretences against James F. Armstrong. The prosecutor alleges that defendant got him to increase a note for two hundred dollars, representing that he owned stock in a building and loan association, and that this would be given in security. The association alleges that the stock was found to be worthless. The defendant was arrested and in default of five hundred dollars bail was committed to jail.

RESULT OF AN INTERFERENCE.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of James Diller on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Jerry Scanlon. The defendant is a bar-keeper in a saloon on Market street, and the prosecutor alleges that he remonstrated with him about giving liquor to a drunken man, and got knocked down.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

A HEBREW QUARREL.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Kaufman brought suit against Michael Sieman for disorderly conduct. The parties are Hebrews, and are employed at clothing stores on Market street, their business houses being situated at the doors of their respective establishments and attract customers, by deciding loud of them and trying them into the store. Some persons style them "mashers." Mr. Kaufman alleged that he had a customer, whom Michael came and took away from him, and not knowing any other way in which to punish him, went before Aldermans Humbert and charged him with unbecoming conduct. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing discharged on payment of costs.

LARCENY OF A PAIR OF GAITERS.—Joseph Stuart was committed to jail yesterday to await trial on a charge of stealing a pair of gaiters from Henry Waggoner, of Manchester. Joseph was discovered by a pair of boots and shoes while being measured stowed away a pair of gaiters. The shoemaker discovered his loss immediately after and pursued Joseph and undertook to make an arrest but Joseph escaped. He was finally run by Chief of Police Bowden, who yesterday succeeded in arresting him and taking him before Mayor Drum, who committed him as stated.

"LIVING THOUGHTS OF LEADING THINKERS."—Since the introduction of this book into the late ecclesiastical court, convened to try its compiler, Rev. S. P. Linn, there has been great inquiry for it, and the publishers are doing their utmost to place it in the hands of all who want it. It contains much that is of interest and instruct, and none can fail to find in it something that will well repay its cost. The publishers want agents to undertake its sale, and there is every reason to believe agents can make money by selling it.

BURGLARY ON PENN STREET.—Last night about eight o'clock a light was discovered in the basement of the residence of Mrs. N. Holmes, on Penn street. As the watchman knew that Mrs. Holmes and family were out of a visit to the country the police were called and found the gas burning, but it was not ascertained whether anything had been stolen and the burglars had made good their escape.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.—Brunswick Billiard Hall, A. Weiler, proprietor, is a model establishment. The tables and fittings are all new and first class, and the attendants prompt and gentlemanly.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A rare chance is offered any capitalist who may wish to invest in a mercantile and manufacturing business which will pay fifty per cent. on the investment. See "For Sale" department on first page.

No for the Boat Race.

The steamer Belle will leave foot of Grant street at 2½ o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets can be had on board. T. W. Loughrey, Captain.

Eclipse To-day—4 P. M.

Pittock has Colored Glass.

Queensware and Bristolware.

Retail dealers, housekeepers and others, wanting a good article of queensware, bristolware, etc., will find a large and complete assortment at the warehouse of Messrs. S. M. Kier & Co., No. 338 Liberty street. Messrs. Kier & Co. are proprietors of the Keystone Pottery, where they manufactureall the wares sold by them, and they warrant all goods equal in every particular to any in the market.

Eclipse, Eclipse, Eclipse.

Colored Glass cut for the purpose of viewing the Eclipse to-day, at Pittock's.

Relief for Asthma.

Persons afflicted with Asthma will find complete and instant relief by the use of UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE, sold at DR. KEYSER'S great Medicine Store, No. 187 Liberty street. We do not know of a more distressing and heart-rending malady than Asthma, and we feel that we are conferring a benefit on the community by publishing the fact that UPHAM'S ASTHMA REMEDY will give instantaneous relief. Sent by mail anywhere upon the receipt of two dollars and twenty-five cents. Applications for admission may be made personally, or by letter to the Principal, at No. 37 Fifth avenue.

8TTH REV. S. M. GLENN, A. M., Principal.

Curry Normal Institute,

THE NEXT TERM WILL OPEN ON THE

LAST MONDAY OF AUGUST.

Persons wishing to enter Regular Classes, and especially former Pupils and others qualified to enter the Senior Class, should apply this week.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Will be opened in connection with this Institution, in which they can learn thoroughly Course of Mathematics; Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, History, English Grammar, Writing and Bookkeeping, or any of these branches.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS,

Of similar grade, will also be connected with the Institution.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for sending the Girls and Daughters are invited to apply this week.

PENNSYLVANIA Military Academy,

AT

Chester, Delaware County, Pa.,

(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

The Eighth Annual Session commences THURSDAY, September 2. The Buildings are now and very complete in all their appointments. Very thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Two Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, constitute part of the Corps of Instruction of Mathematics and Engineering. Careful attention is given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of C. H. PAULSON, Sec., 40 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Col. THEODORE HYATT,
President P. M. A., Chester, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA Military Academy,

AT EVERGREEN HAMLET,

NEAR PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Fourth Year commences WEDNESDAY, September 1st.

For terms, &c., apply either at the Academy, or by letter, addressed to the President.

Col. T. F. LEHMANN,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

Steubenville, Ohio, Female Seminary

Delightfully situated on the banks of the Ohio. Forty years in successful operation. Unsurpassed advantages in solid and ornamental branches. School Year opens September 1st. Send for Circular. Tuition, $40 per session; Board, $75 per session. Twenty-five per cent. deduction for daughters of Ministers. Address and Rev J. JEWETT Pallks, Principal.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Very thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Natural Science, Chemistry and Physics. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Register of Students, 1869, and Annual Register, giving full information, address

Prof. CHARLES BROWNE, Director.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY,

Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

OPENS ITS NEXT SESSION SEPTEMBER 2.

For Circulars address

L. O. GRIER, Principal.

References. Dr. Jas. King and Wm. M. Lyon, Pittsburgh.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.
ADDISON F. WYMAN, Prof. of Music.

The Eighth Session will begin on August 18th, 1869, and continue eighteen weeks.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Pens, Pens, Pens.

Gold, Steel and Rubber.

One more lot of those Fine Rubber Pens.

They combine all the qualities of GOLD, STEEL and QUILL PENS.

We have just laid in one of the largest and finest assortments of

GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

Also everything NEW in the BOOK and STATIONERY LINE.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
101 WOOD STREET.

NEW BOOKS.

Patty Gray's Journey from Boston to Baltimore $1 25
The Hand of Jesus 1 25
Behind the Curtain 1 25
Endo 1 50
An American Woman in Europe 1 50
Pearl Series for Girls, 6 volumes in a box 3 00
Pearl Series for Boys, 6 volumes in a box 3 00
The Woodburn Series, 3 volumes in a box 1 75
Rose Series for Children, 3 volumes in a box 2 25

Sabbath School Libraries,

And Helps for Teachers. The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of the most recent publications. No. 57 Fifth avenue, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. F. G. Reineman.

s*tf

Country and City Clubs

Now is the chance to get Balls and Bats at wholesale prices. Call or send to Pittock.

Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters."

When our systems are in any wise out of order, we are, generally, unfitted to be capable of performing our duties for want of energy. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" will be found to be a good tonic, and will relieve us of the misery from derangement of the system. Sold by druggists.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from *fresh*, healthy livers, ngnu Cod, is now shown; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

s*

The Conditions of Health.

It is idle to expect health if the precautions necessary to procure it are neglected. The human organization is a delicate piece of mechanism, and requires as much intelligent care and watchfulness to keep it in order, as are requisite in the management of the most complicated combination of levers, wheels and pinions.

At this season of the year the body is peculiarly sensitive, because it is greatly weakened and relaxed by the continuous heat. The skin, in summer, will throw off millions of pores wide open, in a very different sort of tegument from the compact fibrous coverings which it becomes under the action of the winter's cold. The nerves tremulous, the blood poor, and the whole frame less capable of enduring fatigue and resisting disease, than in cool weather. These indications of a depressed condition of the vital forces are unmistakable hints that nature needs reinforcing.

Ordinary stimulants will not effect this object. They lash the system into a fever, but not strengthen. The only preparation which can be depended upon to impart tonic vitality to the system, and enable it to endure the ordeal of the heated term without injury, or to bear the pressure, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic and corrective so pure, so harmless, so utterly free from the drawbacks which render many of the powerful astringents employed in medical practice more dangerous than the ailments they are employed to cure, that it may be administered without fear to the feeblest female invalid, or the most delicate child. The cathartic and alterative vegetable ingredients, which are combined with it, give a tonic nature in its composition, keep the bowels moderately free and perfectly regular, while the work of invigorating is going on. The great blood depurements which the herbal kingdom affords are also among its components, so that it perfects, purifies and regulates the system simultaneously.

W. W. KNOX,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR

EUREKA BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

We supply this valuable Fertilizer to the Farmers and the Trade at Factory Prices. We invite the correspondence of dealers and consumers generally. Pamphlets with full descriptions, containing analyses, with directions for use of the superphosphate, Guano, Lemon Dust and Land Plaster, furnished free, and supplied to dealers for distribution.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

BONE DUST AND LAND PLASTER,

Always on hand in large quantities, and for sale at Lowest Factory Prices.

W. W. KNOX,

Agricultural House, 137 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

WS

Apple Parers, Apple Parers.

I HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing

MACHINES,

Which I invite all to call and see for themselves. The Paring, Coring and Slicing Machine takes only three turns of the crank to Pare, Core and Slice an ordinary sized Apple.

Dried Apples sell higher when Sliced with this Machine than when quartered with the old process.

Also, I have a full assortment of LIGHTNING and TURN-TABLE APPLE PARERS.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

No. 29 Ninth Street, (late Hand),

WILL OPEN ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

The School has elegant and commodious Rooms, a full corps of able and competent Teachers, and every facility for a thorough student on.

Besides the usual advantages of Maps, Charts and Philosophical Apparatus, Pupils will have the benefit of a large and valuable Cabinet of Natural History.

Applications for admission may be made personally, or by letter to the Principal, at No. 37 Fifth avenue.

8TTH REV. S. M. GLENN, A. M., Principal.

Curry Normal Institute,

THE NEXT TERM WILL OPEN ON THE

LAST MONDAY OF AUGUST.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,